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Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,509—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
R.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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THOS. COOK AND SON,

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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Packing and Postage extra.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 19th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,867 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 25th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 22nd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 24th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1895. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th October, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned that, if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.
H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

WITH reference to the Notice dated the Nineteenth of June last, the public are hereby informed that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now runs from BOMBAY to POONA on FRIDAYS only, leaving at 17-30 o'clock, will stop at Narel on and from Friday next, the 18th instant, and until further notice.
First, Second and Third Class Passengers and Luggage and Parcels will be Booked to and from Narel by this Train at the Usual Rates.
E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 30th October, 1895, for the Supply of Five Hundred Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY WELSH COALS to be delivered at the port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 30th November, 1895.
The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.
Bhavnagar, 9th October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAMRAO GOONAJI VELINKER is no longer in the employ of Messrs. NARANJI DWARKADAS & Co., or in the service of me the undersigned Naranji Dwarkadas. If any person, therefore, deals or engages in any transaction with him as if on behalf of the said firm of Naranji Dwarkadas & Co. or on my behalf, such person will do so at his risk and peril.
NOTICE is hereby also given that no person holds any authority to SIGN either on behalf of the said firm or on my own behalf.
N. DWARKADAS & CO.,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.
Bombay, 14th October, 1895.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 292, High Holborn, LONDON.

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Very Old and Choice	54 0	64 0
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A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	37 0	41 8
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Rich and Nutty-Flavoured	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Well-Matured, Soft and Dry	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY—		
An Excellent Light Wine	27 0	30 0
LIGHT SHERRY—		
A Pure Light Spanish Wine	22 0	24 8

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A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is
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Fast Dyé. Sizes: 9 and 9½. As. 10 per pair.
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"Sanitary Dye;" good value. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, and 10. As. 15 per pair.
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"Sanitary Dye;" a reliable stocking. Sizes: 9 and 9½, Re. 1-4 per pair.
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"Sanitary Dye;" a good wearing and serviceable stocking. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, and 10, Re. 1-12 per pair.
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"Diamond Dye" Cotton Hose. Size: 8½, 9, 9½, and 10. Rs. 2-4.
SHOT THREAD STOCKINGS.
These are quite a novelty in Ladies' Stockings; the make is Tan Lisle Thread with different coloured ground work, only showing to advantage when the Stocking is worn in tan, shot with red, blue, pink, cerise, etc. In 9 and 9½ in. foot, Rs. 2-14 per pair.
In Black Shot, with gold, cardinal, blue, and white. Sizes: 9 and 9½, Rs. 2-14 per pair.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
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METAL WREST PLANKS,
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MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

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Camp Beds.	Camp Stoves.	Ice Refrigerators.
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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
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F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT, 17TH INSTANT.
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Opening Chorus ...Row Boatman Row ..Messrs. G. Brown, J. R. Long, W. Clarke and H. Whitburn.
Song Comic .....At Trinity Church...Mr. Long.
Song .....The Miners Dream of Home .....Mr. H. Whitburn.
Song Comic..... The Greatest Show on Earth.....Mr. Watkins.
Stump Oration ...Nothing in Particular .....Mr. J. R. Long.
Song .....Select .....
Song Comic .....He'll get it where he's gone to now ...Mr. Peters.
Banjo Quartette ...Tit Bits.....Messrs. Bartley D'Mello, W. Clarke and Perry.

Interval of 10 Minutes.

PART II.

Quartette .....Floating To-night ...Messrs. G. Brown, J. R. Long, W. Clarke, and H. Whitburn.
Song Comic .....The Judge.....Mr. Long.
Song Comic .....Is Mother Here?...Mr. Watkins.
Duet .....Banjo and Piano....Mrs. and Mr. Conyers.
Song Comic .....The Great...Mr. J. R. Long.
Song Comic .....I was due .....Mr. Peters.
The second part will conclude with the side-splitting Nigger Sketch (entitled)—Rube at the Circus.
Dramatis Personæ.
Mr. Hard-uscle (Lecturing for his health) Mr. G. Brown.
Lary Light-weight (Champion pie eater of the World) Mr. J. R. Long.

Admission for each person Re. 1.

To Commence 8-3 p.m., Railway Time.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

B. B. & C. I. RY. PAREL GYMKHANA.

A DANCE

Will be held in the PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th Instant.

Admission: Dance 1 Gentleman and Ladies Re 1.

Tickets to be obtained from the Undersigned.

M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

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ICES!!!

PISTACHIO, RASPBERRY, and Vanilla Cream, PINEAPPLE Water, Ices, WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality. Wholesale and Retail, Fresh PASTRY everyday.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 513 OF 1895.

In the matter of RAHIMBUX ABDUL RASHID, FAZULDIN AMMADIN, MUCAMDIN, and MEHOMED AMIN FAZULDIN all carrying on business in Bombay under the name of ABDUL RASHID FAZULDIN, and the first named Insolvent carrying on business in Peshawar in the name of ABDUL RASHID RAHIMBUX and in Karachi in the name of ABDUL RASHID ABDUL SHAMID adjudged insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kastoorchand Abirchand, Keshowdas Balkisondas, Khetsidas Harmukhraj, Gambhirchand Kelaruth, Khetsidas Lachminarayen, Sauldas Permanand, Mukhlal Govindram, Tilsomal Chimondas, Mangumal Jassaing and Maghandas Jethanand, the petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the fourth day of November, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the petition of the said Kastoorchand Abirchand, Keshowdas Balkisondas, Khetsidas Harmukhraj, Gambhirchand Kelaruth, Khetsidas Lachminarayen, Sauldas Permanand, Mukhlal Govindram, Tilsomal Chimondas, Mangumal Jassaing and Maghandas Jethanand that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said fourth day of October file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvents Mucamdin Fazuldin and Mehomed Amin Fazuldin are concerned,—Dated this Six each day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 16th day of October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DOSSABHOY JAMSETJEE DAVER has Contracted to Purchase from Messrs. DORABJEE KHARSEDJEE SHROFF, NASARWANJEE KHARSEDJEE KHARAS, and NASARWANJEE EDULJEE MISTRY a vacant piece of land admeasuring about 291 square yards or Kare-wady opposite to the Thakersey Temple on the Girgaum Road without the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay in Bombay, the said piece consisting of four different pieces of land, two of them admeasuring about 60 and 78 square yards respectively and belonging to the said Mr. Dorabjee Kharsedjee Shroff, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45 and in those of the Municipality under Ward No. 4109 (2) and Street No. 71A, and the 3rd of the said 4 pieces admeasuring about 78 square yards and belonging to the said Messrs. Nassarwanjee Kharsedjee Kharas and Nassarwanjee Eduljee Mistry and standing in the name of the said Mr. Nassarwanjee Eduljee Mistry and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 45, 45 and 45, new No. 279, old Survey No. 111, and new Survey No. 814 and in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4109 (1) and Street No. 31 and the 4th of the said four pieces admeasuring about 78 square yards and belonging to the said Messrs. Nassarwanjee Kharsedjee Kharas and Nassarwanjee Eduljee Mistry and standing in the name of the said Mr. Nassarwanjee Kharsedjee Kharas and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45 and in those of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4110 (2) and Street No. 32A which said entire piece of land is bounded on the East and North by a sweepers passage, on the West formerly by the property of Nacrojee Dhunjibhoy Kooka and now by that of Palonji alias Paul Sodawaterwala and on the south by a passage.

All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said pieces or to any of them either by gift, sale, lease, mortgage or inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office on the Esplanade Road within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any claims that may be preferred thereafter.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, 16th October, 1895.

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CHAMPAGNE,
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SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT SUDDER BAZAAR, MAIN ROAD, MHOW.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and in re Eduljee Cooverjee Cooper and Merwanjee Cooverjee Cooper, insolvents, and Hormusjee Cooverjee Cooper, adjudged insolvent, lately traded as Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co., with the consent of Mr. Gungaram Choonilal, the mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, shop and godown, standing thereon, bearing No. 308, situate at Sudder Bazaar, Main Road, Mhow, and bounded on the east by the Sudder Bazaar Main Road, on the west by the Centre Road leading to the Parsi Fire Temple, on the north partly by the property of Habibala Ameerbux, Watchmaker, and partly by the vacant land of Cooverjee Dinshaw, and on the south partly by the property of Sokuldas Soonderjee and partly by the public road called Parsee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

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OR, LIFE DROPS.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s.4d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE

	Exclusive Reserves (all.)
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 8,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports and "At Home" by the R. A. officers on Gymkhana ground, 4 p.m.
Concert, B. B. and C. I. Railway Gymkhana, Parel.

BAND AT THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.—By kind permission of Colonel H. H. Swan and the Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will attend at the Gymkhana Sports, at 4-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A PILGRIM SHIP.—The B. P. S. N. Co's s. s. Moostari came from Jeddah on Tuesday morning. She brought with her 506 pilgrims, namely, 355 men, 119 women, 16 boys, and 16 girls. During the voyage one man died from natural causes, and another man died on the arrival of the vessel in Bombay.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Sitaldin Datadin, a mill-hand, aged about thirty years, and employed in the Dinshaw Thread Factory, at Elphinstone Road, while at work, on Tuesday, had his right hand accidentally caught under the roller of a carding machine. The hand was severely crushed. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his hand was amputated.

ASSAULTING A LAD.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard further evidence in chambers with regard to the charge of using criminal force to a European lad preferred by Inspector Scollard against John Muskell, an able seaman, on board the s.s. Britannia. The charge was altered to one of ordinary assault, and the accused was fined Rs. 20.

A DIWALI CALENDAR.—Messrs. D. P. Madon and Company, Chemists and Druggists, Surat, have circulated among their customers a calendar for the Hindu New Year Samvat 1952, which commences to-morrow. It is a wall sheet-calendar, bearing an elegant coloured picture of the Imperial Institute in centre. On the four corners are to be found pictures typical of India, Canada, South Africa, and Australia. The tabular calendar indicates English, Parsee, and Hindu dates with the days of the week in parallel columns.

AN ALARM OF FIRE.—Yesterday, about 3 p.m., when a furnace of the Sirdar's Carbolic Acid Inventions Syndicate Co. was being cleaned, a steam-pipe attached to the furnace accidentally burst, and scattered about pieces of red-hot charcoal, several of which flew on a cocoanut tree in the compound of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, and set it on fire. The Mazagon Steam fire engine immediately appeared on the scene, and put out the flames. The Pydhownie and Fort steamers were also present, but were not utilized. The damage is very trifling.

FEMALE THIEVES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ganga and Kushni, Hindu women, were charged with theft of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 215, from the person of a child, aged four. The child was carried in arms by its mother, who had gone to Bhuleshwar temple to offer prayers, when the accused women went from behind and removed the ornament. Some persons standing close by witnessed the theft, and the women were arrested. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE SUIT OF MODY VS. MODY.—With reference to a paragraph in our yesterday's issue, relating to the suit of Hormusjee Manockjee Mody *vs.* Ruttonbai Dadabhoy Mody, stating that it had been decided in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Pereshaw Muncherjee Dadysethna writes to say that the information given to us is incorrect. The defendant contended that the signature to the document sued upon was not made by her or by her authority; but it was held that this objection could not be maintained. Against this decision the defendant has appealed; and the suit has not yet been heard on the merits.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO KHAN BAHADUR J. P. VAKIL.—On Monday evening, a complimentary dinner was given to the newly-created Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, of Ahmedabad, in celebration of the honour conferred on him by the Government of India. His many native friends gathered together in the Parsi Club, Ahmedabad, about seventy covers being laid for the invited guests. After dinner loyal toasts were drunk, and the toast of the evening was proposed in a felicitous speech by a well-known Parsi gentleman of the station. The evening was spent in a pleasant manner, and the party broke up at a late hour.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN THE LOCK-UP.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jackie de Souza was charged, at the instance of Inspector Roberts, with disorderly behaviour in the lock-up of the Esplanade Police Court. The man was arrested by the police on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a street, on the 28th ultimo. He was allowed to go on signing the bail bond, to be presented before the magistrate the next day. But the accused did not turn up, and the police arrested him again on a similar charge on Tuesday night. When placed in the lock-up he shouted out at the top of his voice, and abused the police for nearly three hours. The magistrate convicted and sentenced him to a week's imprisonment.

THE MID-NIGHT ASSAULT.—Inspector Mynn, at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. W. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, charged Kadurbhoy Adambhoy, Mahadoo Laxmon, Noor Jiwa, Kasum Jiwa, and Ali Ismail with causing hurt with sticks to Safarali Kasum, a foreman coolie, residing at Kamatipura. The facts of the case have already been reported. The first accused stated that, hearing a row, he went to see what the matter was, when complainant charged him with assault, and the police arrested him. The second and third accused stated that they were not there when the assault took place. The fourth and the fifth men pleaded that they were drunk, and did not know what happened. The magistrate convicted all the men and fined them each Rs. 15.

CONTRAVENING THE ARMS ACT.—Krupashunker Bebcher and Mulshunker Mayashunker were charged, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with importing a sword in contravention of section 6 of the Arms Act. The facts of the case have already been reported. The first accused stated that the second accused, who was his customer, asked him to go with him. They both went to the Grant Road station, where the second accused claimed the parcel, when they both were arrested by the Railway police. The other defendant stated that the railway receipt of the parcel was given to him by one Ramshunker Umiashunker, whom he met on the road, and whom he had not seen before. Ramshunker gave him (the second accused) Rs. 2, and asked him to get the parcel. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and fined them each Rs. 20. The sword was confiscated.

BURYING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Inspector Williamson, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged Ahmed Karim *alias* Mumoo Abdulla, with having in his possession a purse, containing Rs. 24-4-3, suspected to have been stolen, and for which he could not give any satisfactory explanation. The accused, on Tuesday evening, was found trying to conceal the purse under a tree in the Victoria Gardens, when he was detected by a *ramoosee*, and made over to the police. On a search being made Rs. 5 were found concealed in the man's mouth and Rs. 14 in his trousers, near the knee. Accused stated that he had brought the money with him from Penang before he was sent to the Reformatory, and during his stay there he had handed it over to the superintendent. The magistrate held that the moneys found in his possession were stolen, and sentenced accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHILDREN'S MICHAELMAS FETE AT SHOLAPUR.—A flower service was organized by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Powell, the other day, at Sholapur. The ceremony was very impressive and touching. The little ones marched up the aisle in pairs, and presented floral offerings, which were reverently received by the Minister and laid on the altar—fitting tributes from little and innocent hearts. The prayers, hymns, sermon, and exhortation were all specially for the young and innocent. The whole affair was all the more touching, as it was the last fete that Mr. and Mrs. Powell would get up for the little ones at Sholapur, for whom they have always shown special consideration and affection,—as they are about to leave India very shortly, for good, after years of conscientious and unobtrusive work, frequently under trying circumstances. A few days after this floral tribute and service, the young ones were regaled with tea and sports, in Mr. Powell's compound, and enjoyed themselves heartily. Judge and Mrs. Jacob were good enough to come to the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Powell in the arduous task of trying to amuse, and set going at games and sports some 200 little ones of all ages and sizes. The following families also rendered help and assistance: Ballards, Levis, Reblings, Raymers, Brookes, Glenn, Warren, Salmon, Palmer, and Fisher. Guard Fisher was particularly good-natured in painting himself and dressing up as a clown at no little bother and inconvenience to himself for the special edification of the youngsters. Few will be found in these days to go out of their way in this manner. Well done, Fisher! the children's friend.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee disposed of the following matters:—

RE HOTILAL BALDEVDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved absolute a rule, granted on the 25th ult., calling upon the creditors to show cause why the orders of adjudication should not be revoked. There was no opposition, and the rule was made absolute.

RE RAHIMBUX ABDOOL RASHID AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for two of the insolvents, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication, made on the 5th inst., should be revoked, and why the time for filing the schedule should not be extended. His lordship granted the rule and extended the time for filing the schedule till the hearing of the rule.

RE H. C. VAUTIN.

Mr. Dady Hormusji Dadabhoy, for the insolvent, moved for three month's extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The learned counsel said his client was trying to settle with his creditors. Being a poor man, he had no means to proceed to a final hearing, and he was therefore trying to settle the matter out of court.

His lordship refused to grant the extension asked for, but granted leave to serve notices to the creditors.

RE GANPAT HARDATRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the case was put down in the list of opposed cases. His lordship granted the extension asked for.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Anupchand alias Noopchand and another, Jewram Dowlatram; Ramjee Hardeo Joshi; Soondrjee Lalljee; Fakirjee Narayen Dandekar; Esa Mahideen bin Mahomed; Harimull Jamal and others; Keeka Madon; Raghoba Hemajee; Bhowan Harjee; Vallabhdas Jewraj; Bapujee Ardasir Tachacra and another; Mahomed Alli Mahomed Seedick; Cyril Bay; Herbert Archer; and Byramjee Jamsetjee Vellati.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

PERMANENT ALIMONY.

RICHARD WILLIAM BURKE VS. SARAH HELEN JANE BURKE AND MANN.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the respondent in this case, applied to his lordship in chambers that the decree "nisi," made on the 1st April last, be made absolute, and that permanent alimony be paid to the respondent at the rate of Rs. 150 per mensem.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Bland and Noble, for Veterinary-Captain R. W. Burke, the petitioner, consented to the decree "nisi" being made absolute, but contested the amount of alimony to be paid to the respondent, and put in affidavits as to the petitioner's present income.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship ordered that the decree "nisi" be made absolute, and that the petitioner pay Rs. 140 per mensem to the respondent as permanent alimony.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 29th and 30th silver spoon competitions for the Monsoon season took place, at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon last. Distances: 700 and 800 yards. Some very good scores were made, although generally the scores were not so good as usual. Members are informed that Saturday next, the 19th instant, will be the last competition for the Monsoon season prizes—the Colaba Range not being available on Saturday, the 26th instant. The following are the scores:—

29TH COMPETITION.—17 Entries.

	Score, 700 yds.
Gunner E G Campbell, * Bo Vol Arty	22A
Sergt J Watson, Royal I Rifles	23B
Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23C
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	20D
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19A
Vol Bennett, B B and C I Ry Vols	19E
Cr-Serg H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol J Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Mr F Good, Bo R Club	17
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Private J Fivey, Royal I Rifles	17
Cr-Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	16
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	9
Lieut J Dwyer, Royal I Rifles	3
Sergt-Instr F W Nally, Bo Vol Rifles	0

* Added points for carbines 3.

A Handicapped 8 points; B handicapped 6 points; C handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; D handicapped 2 points; E winner of 2nd spoon.

30TH COMPETITION.—17 Entries.

	Score 800 yards.
Gunner E G Campbell, * Bo Vol Arty	20A
Ser t-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20B
Volunteer G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	20C
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	20D
Cr-Sergt F W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	20E
Lieutenant D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	17B
Lieutenant F W English Bo Vol Rifles	17C
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	15
Volunteer Bennet, B B and C I Ry Vols	15
Sergeant J Watson, Royal I Rifles	15
Mr F Good, Bo R Club	15
Cr-Se gt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Sergeant J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergeant W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	12
Private J Fivey, Royal I Rifles	9
Sergt-Instr F W Nally, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Lieutenant J Dwyer, Royal I Rifles	2

* Added points for Carbines 4.

A handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd spoon; B handicapped 8 points; C handicapped 4 points; D winner of 1st spoon; E handicapped 6 points.

VOYAGE OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Captain W. Chandler, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with 14 officers, one lady, three children, 439 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 women, and 9 children, of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment and details, and 4 hospital assistants, 2 women, and 19 followers. The subjoined are the names of the officers:—Lieut-Col W B Williams, Major C H Alexander, Major E C Hill, Lieuts G C Rigby, C H B Lees, A Melville, H E Herdon, R O B Taylor, F D Davidson and 2nd Lieut H J Kreyer, of the 2nd Wiltshire Regt.; Capt and Mrs G W Palin and three children, Comt Dept; Lieut G Dick, R E; Surgeon-Lieut-Col D B Brown, A M Staff; 2nd Lieut L Molyneux-Seel, 2nd Border Regt.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, sailing to-day, the 17th instant:—

FOR GENOA.

Abbrams, Mrs R
Bassi, Mr M
Berbasky, Mr and Miss A
Braganza, Mr
Kropp, Mr C
Landon, Mr H T
Martin, Mr V G
Morris, Major and Mrs R
Pelitti, Mr H
Rutledge, Surg Lt-Col E B
Smith, Mr J J
Travers, Major and Mrs E A
Webber, Revd, Mrs and 2 children
Wrench, Major A T C

FOR ADEN.

Mr Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy and 22 deck passengers.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

Eve of St. Luke, Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Evensong (choral)—Hymns 133 and 431.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Festival of St. Luke.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 221, 315, and 448.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FESTIVAL OF ST. LUKE.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon.

ST. LUKE'S DAY.
Friday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

ST. LUKE'S DAY.
Friday, 7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

COLONEL MACKENZIE AT HYDERABAD.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SELDOM, says a Hyderabad correspondent, has a British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad gained such high popularity as Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, C.I.E., who next week leaves India for good after an honourable and useful career extending over a period of some thirty-eight years' service. A series of farewell entertainments at the several military messes in the station culminated in a banquet at the Prime Minister's Falukanamah palace on Thursday evening, and a breakfast at his Highness' city palace on the following morning. Over a hundred guests, including the leading European and native officials were asked to meet the Resident at the Minister's dinner, and about seventy-five people were invited to his Highness' breakfast. Besides this formal breakfast the Nizam evinced his cordial and friendly feelings towards the departing Resident by getting up some sports in his Purana Haveli palace on the afternoon of the 11th. At these sports over a hundred people, including several military officers and ladies from the Cantonments were present. The proceedings began with rifle shooting, in which his Highness, who is accounted the best shot here, took a prominent part, hitting most of the empty bottles, glass balls, and rupee, that were thrown high up in the air, using a small Express rifle. The Minister, the Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, Surgeon-Colonel Little, and others also shot.

At the Minister's dinner on Thursday evening the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, after the usual toasts of the Queen-Empress and the Nizam, proposed the toast of Colonel Mackenzie in the following speech:—"I am not a good speaker, but whatever may be wanting in my speech will be made up by the sincerity with which I give you the toast of Colonel Mackenzie; and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking him for all the assistance he has rendered, and the kindly advice he has given to his Highness' Government during the time he has officiated as Resident here. Ladies and gentleman, I ask you to drink to the health of Colonel Mackenzie."

This toast was enthusiastically responded to, after which Colonel Mackenzie rose and replied as follows:—

Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"Mrs. Mackenzie and I are extremely obliged to my friends the Minister for giving us this splendid reception to-night and to all of you, and especially to the officials of his Highness' service who have come to say good-bye to us. Neither Mrs. Mackenzie nor I are ever likely to forget the frequent and kindly hospitality that has been extended to us in this magnificent house. Falukanamah and its owner will be among our brightest memories of Hyderabad. Gentlemen I feel a bit of a fraud standing here to-night; for when I last left Hyderabad I never expected to return to it. And it is quite impossible that when I leave it now I can ever return to it again. I have been curiously connected with Hyderabad throughout my life, and I venture to intrude it on you, as it leads me up to what I wish to say. My father served in the force that developed into the Hyderabad Contingent, and as a baby I was in the Residency when General Fraser was Resident, occupying, I understand, the very rooms I now do. That was some fifty-six years ago. On my return to India as a young artillery officer I was posted to Secunderabad in 1859, and was a great deal at the Residency, as Colonel Davidson, the then Resident, had been an old friend of my father's. They had served together in the Nizam's Cavalry, now known as the Hyderabad Contingent Lancers. It was at this time that I laid the foundation of my knowledge of Hyderabad, and made the acquaintance of the members of all its higher families, with whose histories I have since had occasion to make more intimate acquaintance. I well remember the old Shums-ul-Umra, the grandfather and also the father of the Minister, whose portraits adorn the walls of the staircase outside. The first Salar Jung was the then Minister, locally known as the Great Salar Jung, and he was great in many respects. His two sons, afterwards Salar Jung II., and Munir-ul-Mulk, were but boys, very much as Yoosuf Ali is now. Nawab Mukram-ud-Daula Bahadur, with whose affliction we deeply sympathize and Sir Khorshad Jah Bahadur were young men of my own age. Nawabs Mohtehsham ud-Daula and, Bahsir-ud-Daula Bahadurs, now Sir Asman Jah, were younger still, and my friend the Minister, if not quite, was very little beyond a baby. In attendance on Colonel Davidson I was present at the durbar in which his Highness' father was invested with the G.C.S.I.,—the first occasion I believe, on which that distinguished order was conferred by our Queen-Empress on any Indian Prince. Subsequently, in 1862, I joined the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, which you know are administered by the Resident, and this led eventually to my returning here last year as officiating Resident. Between 1862 and last year I had, however, more than once visited Hyderabad as the guest of different Residents, sometimes in a private, occasionally in an official capacity, and I then renewed and enlarged the knowledge and the acquaintanceships of former years. From old jagirdars and others in Berar I was, while in Berar, in touch with Hyderabad, though I had not the remotest idea that I should ever come here; so that when last year I was sent here to officiate for my friend Mr. Plowden, I knew a good deal more of the ins and outs of the place than it is given to most new Residents to do. I came here, as I am sure all who come to any position always do, with the strongest feelings of sympathy for the Nizam, for the work and for you all; and with the fervent intention and desire to advance the welfare of his Highness the Nizam and your beautiful country with which the welfare of you all is so intimately bound up. I am about to leave you gentlemen, and I say farewell with feelings of absolute good-will. I shall, of course, follow the history of Hyderabad always with the utmost interest, and if it should be as progressive as it might be, and as I hope it will be, you will all be the gainers. I have striven while here to hold the scales absolutely impartially. On public business I have dealt with his Highness and the Minister alone, and outside these, while I have encouraged and permitted the freest access to myself of high and low, of all who wanted to see me on business or pleasure, I never broke a confidence; but I never shirked telling any individual, whether high or low, with all the kindness possible, the truth as I conceived it, however unpalatable the truth might be to the individual concerned, provided it was desirable and necessary to speak at all. And those who have been to me, if they have correctly reported, will have told you that the burden of my advice, common to all interviewers, has been towards the healing of foolish and fatal rivalries and jealousies, towards the encouragement of concord not discord, to the encouragement of feelings of patriotic pride and generous emulations, and as far as the officials, a singled-minded and self-effacing doing of duty. Everything in fact that is so excellently covered by that single word in your language *imandars*. Believe me, gentlemen, that unless and until you work in this way, and not self-seekingly, Hyderabad will continue to earn the reputation it has of being given over to loving and living by intrigue and occasionally by corruptions retarding that advance toward the better which an inscrutable law imposes as a condition of healthy life. I have reason to think, however, that I have not always been correctly represented, and for reasons, good, it different or bad, I have occasionally been misrepresented, so I beg of you gentlemen to judge me by what you yourself have heard me say, and by what I now say. One of the fictions that has been freely circulated is the statement that I have been bitterly opposed to the employment within this State of all 'outsiders,' as they are called. It would not be worth my while to notice so silly a calumny, but that I should be extremely sorry that it should be supposed for one moment that I fail to recognise that many outsiders, as they are called, whether Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, or Europeans, have rendered in the past and are rendering now most excellent service to the State. I wish these gentlemen who are rendering this good service to know that no one more cordially appreciates their efforts than I do. What I am opposed to is not the introduction of a capable outsider, if required, but to a preference for outsiders if equally good material is to be found within the State. This is all I have ever said, and this I stick to. Times are progressing, education has made its mark here as elsewhere. Hyderabadies are, I know, qualified and qualifying, and it is desirable and well, I advise, to look amongst them before hastily going afield. If you cannot get exactly what you want within the State then, of course, it is necessary to go without. Nepotism has large play still, I fear, even in States more advanced than Hyderabad; but it is destructive to *esprit de corps* in the services—civil or military if a fair flow of promotion cannot be relied upon, and if advancement in the service is regulated capriciously, and not as the reward of good service. In taking this line I conceive that, rightly understood, I have been and am not only the friend of Hyderabad but of all native India, and I am confident that every native gentleman whose judgment is not warped by self-interest—which often gives little satisfaction in this life, and probably none beyond—will in this matter be on my side. In this some spirit I have given, while here, following the wishes of the friend I am acting for, an unswerving and loyal support to the Minister, not only because I personally like him, but because he is a capable member of the greathouse of Shums-ul-Umra, which as long as it produces capable members, with its large interest and stake in the State, ought to be able best to serve the Nizam and the State; and following up this belief I have, in season and out, not been slow in impressing on the two other heads of that great house, for each of whom also I have a great personal liking (and this I say here openly, without fear of being misunderstood by the Minister or this company) the desirability in their own and the State's interest of closing up and loyally supporting the Minister; and at any rate, if unfortunate and unbridgeable family feuds make sincere friendship impossible, that it is their duty as patriots and statesmen loyally to stand aside and to do nothing to embarrass the Minister, to the injury of the State and their sovereign. Gentlemen, the position of his Highness the Nizam, that of the Minister, and that of the British Resident is at all times difficult and burdensome, and they each require to be loyally supported by all that is good and great in the State, official and non-official, to be able to work in unison to obtain those great ends they are meant to obtain; and in parting with you I can hardly go wrong in calling upon you all to so act that your best and loyal support is given to them. But one word more. I am glad to think that the rising generation is not without promise. The young Sahibzada, whom I frequently meet in his rides and whom I am specially to meet to-morrow by his Highness' courtesy, to say good-bye to, looks a bright boy. I fervently hope the best for him. Then of the young nobles, I have the highest hopes of my own personal friend, the Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Minister's eldest son. Our friendship was begun and cemented in the jungles of Berar. He is a young man of the greatest promise; if he keeps and runs straight he is bound to come to the front, and to serve the State well. Following him but lower in the social scale, there are several who have been and are being educated in England, some of whom I have met, and they are very promising indeed. There are some boys also in the colleges and schools hear who are hopeful. There is Kuram Ali, I think that is his name, who has just gone to Coopers Hill, and young Agornath, to whom I handed several medals and prizes the other day. I fear I have too long delayed you, but I wished before leaving to take this last public opportunity of pointing out to you the true lines of the policy I have endeavoured to follow, however imperfectly I may have accomplished it; and in thanking you all again very sincerely, from my friend the Minister downwards, I beg you to believe me that your kindness, and Hyderabad with his Highness the Nizam at the top of it all, will never be forgotten by me."

THE HOWRAH FATAL ASSAULT CASE.

THE hearing of the case, in which Mr. Andrew Anderson, storekeeper of Messrs. Burn and Co., engineers at Howrah, is charged with voluntarily causing simple hurt to an Ooriya, which ultimately resulted in his death, was resumed on Friday last, before Mr. Grierson, district magistrate of Howrah.

Babu Nursing Chunder Dutt, public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution: Mr. Zorab, instructed by Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, defended.

Dr. Crombie, Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, said: I have twenty-three years' experience in India, I have read the medical evidence in this case. I have seen a good many cases of injury to the perenium, which is usually caused by falling astride on some hard substance such as plank, etc.; I have not seen a case caused by a kick. A kick might be caused by a kick. It would depend upon the portion of the perenium struck by boots such as shown me. If the kick were inflicted on the back part of the perenium, it would be harmless, but if on the anterior it would very likely cause rupture. Rupture, under these circumstances, is often serious, dangerous, and sometimes fatal, but not necessarily fatal. One and a-half to two inches was the length of the distance of the injury on the dangerous part in the case of Bhagai. Behind that part a kick would have been harmless.

To the public prosecutor: Owing to the weak physique of the deceased in this particular case the injury was serious and dangerous to life. By dangerous I mean that such an injury as described by the post mortem report would be dangerous to life, according to the idea conveyed by the law in the Penal Code.

Mr. Zorab: Dr. Crombie in your opinion would a person not acquainted with surgery and anatomy, intending to kick the posterior of another, know that he was likely to cause a rupture or any other injury calculated to cause anything beyond a little hurt?

The public prosecutor objected to the question, on the ground that it was a question for a jury and a magistrate to decide, and that Dr. Crombie was not called to answer a question as to a layman's knowledge.

The magistrate: It is not for an expert to say. I disallow the question on the ground that Dr. Crombie is not called to answer as to the knowledge of a layman.

Mr. Zorab asked the magistrate to note the objection, which was done.

Dr. Gibbons, police surgeon of Calcutta, said: I have eighth years' experience as resident surgeon of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, and saw a great deal of the surgical work there and police work relating to fatal cases. I have experience of injury to the perenium. An ordinary kick from these (shown) boots on the perenium is not likely to cause death. It would not prevent the injured man resuming his occupation in twenty days. While an ordinary kick would only produce a bruise, a rupture of the urethra would be more serious. Its result would depend upon the position of the bruise caused to the perenium.

To a question Dr. Gibbon said that, without knowing what Dr. Murray had to say regarding the nature of the injury in the present case, he could not give a more definite answer. In consequence, Dr. Murray was put into the box, and examined.

Dr. Murray said: I do not think the wound originally was an extensive one, on account of the facility with which the catheter was passed.

Dr. Gibbons, continuing, said that death would not result from bleeding, which was the first consequence of rupture. The danger supervened in the secondary stage, which, could generally be avoided by treatment, without which blood-poisoning might set in. In the case of rupture, the sooner the treatment commenced the better. If there were a delay of twenty-four hours there might be extravasation.

To the public prosecutor: A rupture, followed by extravasation, would endanger the life of the patient.

Mr. Zorab reserved further cross-examination. He submitted that the fresh evidence placed on record had established an element in favour of his client.

The magistrate: Yes. Fresh facts have been brought to light on both sides of the case.

Here the court rose for tiffin.

On the court re-assembling, the magistrate intimated that if there was a sufficient case made out by the prosecution, he would alter the charge to one of grievous hurt.

The public prosecutor then addressed the court. He said that the medical evidence proved that the wound inflicted on Bhagai was dangerous, as explained in the Penal Code, and that Bhagai died from the effects of the injuries inflicted by the accused. Under the circumstances he urged the court to amend the charge of simple hurt to a charge under section 325 I. P. Code. He concluded by saying that, because the man neglected to be treated, that did not reduce the offence. Mr. Anderson caused a dangerous wound to the deceased, and the pleader saw no reason why he (Anderson) should not be responsible for his action.

In reply, Mr. Zorab said that the court could not regard the case as anything but one of pure accident. Dr. Murray's evidence, given before clearly showed that the injuries were slight, and might have been cured. That evidence had not been contradicted by the medical experts.

The magistrate reserved judgment. Mr. Anderson was enlarged on the same bail.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes,
Turkey	11	11	50 a.m.	20	22
Teheran	16	2	36 p.m.	...	28
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 16th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	...	2
" Karachi	...	38	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

The "New Age," which was established about a year ago by Mr. Frederick A. Atkins, has passed into the hands of Messrs. A. E. Fletcher, William Clarke, and J. Ashcroft Noble. Under the new management additional attention will be given to social and literary matters, the section "Looks into Books" being a novel feature. Mr. Fletcher continues to edit the New Age, and Mr. Ashcroft Noble has charge of the literary department.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·850	E	4	94·5	69·9	46	...	13·08	−12·25
Agra	29·823	NE	2	99·5	67·5	60	...	20·85	−8·2
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·838	NE	1	94·6	64·9	65	...	25·5	−10·53
Jhansi	29·832	WSW	4	101·1	74·2	35	...	27·0	−9·10
Jacobabad	29·861	NW	5	99·5	64·1	49	...	2·24	−0·45
Karachi	29·800	SSW	...	89·0	7·8	59	...	4·09	−1·76
Joypore	29·84	WSW	3	97·6	64·0	30	...	21·16	−5·78
Ajmere	29·821	W	3	94·4	65·7	35	...	23·21	+3·36
Deesa	29·846	SW	6	100·9	64·0	35	...	13·76	−11·89
Ahmedabad	29·812	ENE	2	94·7	71·1	44	...	32·68	...
Bhuj	29·825	Calm	7	100·0	69·4	30	...	11·87	−1·72
Rajkot	29·839	Calm	3	98·9	66·9	71	...	17·36	−10·30
Veraval	29·812	N	5	85·1	70·3	41	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·878	SW	6	9·8	62·7	44	...	21·20	−5·29
Indore	29·873	NW	2	91·2	64·1	53	...	29·25	−3·31
Sangor	29·888	WSW	1	94·8	64·7	52	...	42·07	+3·34
Jubulpore	29·843	SE	1	94·1	59·3	66	...	50·96	−5·03
Hoshangabad	29·915	Calm	...	94·3	63·3	66	...	40·01	−13·39
Khandwa	29·877	SE	2	95·2	61·6	47	...	22·35	−8·61
Raipur	29·870	N	2	92·3	69·6	71	...	41·45	−6·19
Nagpur	29·889	Calm	2	92·2	64·5	55	...	52·83	+7·62
Amraoti	29·885	E	3	93·8	66·4	44	...	23·38	−9·66
Akola	29·875	E	2	91·2	64·4	44	...	21·41	−8·6
Surat	29·825	E	G	97·7	69·5	53	...	27·65	−17·86
Malegaon	29·868	Calm	...	93·9	62·2	70	...	21·47	−0·79
Bombay	29·810	NE	7	91·0	78·2	75	...	67·81	−7·50
Poona	29·847	Calm	..	93·1	63·4	60	...	24·43	+1·76
Ahmednagar	29·836	NE	2	89·4	61·5	73	...	20·

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

THE only changes in Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening are a further decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols, at 107 5-16; and of 3/8 in three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62. Paris Exchange on London was 3 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·27. The price of Bar Silver in New York remained at 68 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 35½s. per 416 lbs, business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, tone of the market firm. The quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday was 1,824,000 quarters, which shows no change from the estimate at the close of the previous week.

An advance of 1-16d. took place on the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 29-32d. per lb.; and in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawuttee and Bengal were higher at the same extent; while American Arrivals advanced 5-64d. per lb. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 55-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for February-March. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, and Arrivals firm, the day's sales having reached the large total of 18,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indians; Imports 13,000 bales.

The Manchester market was firm; and 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings were ¼d. dearer, at 4s. 1¼d. and 5s. 2d. per piece, respectively. 39 in. Jaconets were also ¼d. higher, at 2s. 2½.; but 45 in. Mulls were unaltered at 2s. 4½d. The price of 40s Mule Twist remained at 7¼d. per lb.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 3-16 cent per lb., to 9⅜ cents; while January Futures were 21 points higher, at 9·37 cents.

The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 51,000 bales; and this season's figures now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	51,000	64,000	57,000
Three days' do.	155,000	191,000	141,000
Since 1st September...	940,000	1,212,000	967,000

In sympathy with the news from the ruling Cotton markets, the feeling here has been strong to-day, and prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. A large business has been reported, aggregating 5,800 bales, of which a considerable proportion has consisted of contracts by exporters for the new crop. Of ready old stuff shippers have bought 200 each. of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 202 and Compta at the same price; 500 Dhollera, guaranteed "Fine" at Rs. 235; 300 each of Damargaum, at Rs. 215, and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 206; 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 209, 700 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 220, 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 225, and 200 Dhollera, guaranteed "Fully Good," at Rs. 225; and they have contracted for 200 "Fully Good" Bengal, for November delivery, at Rs. 202; 300 'Good Broach" for March delivery, at Rs. 263; and 300 "Fine," at Rs. 267; and 400 "Fine" Bhownuggar, for April delivery, at Rs. 246-7 per candy. The Mills have taken 1,600 bales of ready old stuff, say 1,000 Wadhwan, at Rs. 240; 500 Vasurngaum, at Rs. 230½; and 100 Oomra, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady in tone to-day, a moderate export business having been reported in both; but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,153 bales.
Wheat.....	13,914 cwts.
Rapeseed	3,573 "
Gingellyseed.....	5,396 "
Castorseed	2,402 "
Rice	8,227 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more doing in this market to-day; but no improvement in rates at steamer for late October shipment has been fixed at 13s. 6d. for one, or 14s. for two Continental ports; and the "Wistow Hall" (s) has been berthed for October loading for Marseilles at 13s. for Seeds; Liverpool, 13s. 6d. for Wheat; and measurement cargo at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a very fair amount was taken; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for October-November delivery; 1s. 1 27-32d. for December; and 1s. 1 7-8d. for 1896, but Bills have been scarce again to-day, and rates for Bank remittance temporarily receded 1-32d., but before the close partially rallied again, and left off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 ¾d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
France 3 months' sight.....	1·45¾	"

with 1s. 1¼d. quoted for forward Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 27-32 to 7-8d. for three months' sterling Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been stronger to-day, and rates, after opening at 108 15-16 for Money, and 108 13-16 for Account, advanced to 109 1-8, and 109 1-16, in the two positions, respectively, closing at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from the enhanced quotation.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the *Divali*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 4 1-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-16
3 per cent. Reduced.....	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	62
Bar Silver.....	31 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, OCT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 16

French mail steamer Yarra from Aden arrived.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,200	10,400	20	12,620
Or per mile of Railway.....	19	91	.....	110
For previous 2 weeks of half-year..	29,771	83,261	505	1,13,537
Total for 13 weeks...	31,971	93,661	525	1,26,157
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	743	756	16	1,515
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	17	.....	34
Total to corresponding date do.	7,971	5,661	267	13,835

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 11,105
Ditto to date ..... " 1,12,322

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—October 4, at Murree, Mrs Kenneth Buchanan, of a daughter.

DALRYMPLE-SEWELL—October 11, at Coonoor, the wife of E H Dalrymple-Sewell, of a son.

HALDEN—October 1, at Shillong, the wife of C H V Halden, of Seroona, Assam, of a daughter.

KEELING—October 7, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of H Trowbridge Keeling, of a daughter.

LEVES—October 11, at 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of J H Leves, of a daughter.

O'BRYEN—October 9 at Murree, the wife of Major J L O'Bryen, 9th P I, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—October 8, the wife of the Rev W B Simpson, Medarmilakam, of a daughter.

VANSITTART—October 10, at Phœnix Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Herbert D Vansittart, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LINDESAY—October 6, at Jubbulpore, Lucy Elizabeth, infant daughter of Major E Lindesay, the Royal Irish, aged 7 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

WHATEVER book or report on Indian commercial matters may be taken up, the reader will be almost certain to find therein some reference to the question of trade with Japan. For instance, the very first place in the annual report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is given to the steps that have been taken by Mr. Diagoro Goki, the Japanese Consul in Bombay, to develop the trade between Calcutta and Yokohama. Mr. Diagoro (who is now on a brief visit to Japan) followed up some enquiries made through Dr. Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products, as to the prices and qualities of indigo, by introducing to the Bengal Chamber Mr. Naoji Aoki, a Japanese merchant, who made large purchases at the indigo sales last cold weather, and who is now taking steps to establish a house in Calcutta with the object of opening up direct trade between that port and his native land. The year of the Bengal Chamber for some reason or other ends on January 31st, and the last completed annual period was in some respects one of special interest. It may be remarked in passing that the Bengal Chamber seems to carry the principle of delegation of work much further than the sister association in Bombay. The appendices to the principal report include no less than thirteen separate documents under the heading of "Reports and sub-Committee Reports." A close examination shows, however, that only six of the number can with strict accuracy be so described. The principal sub-Committees are those on piece-goods, on references, and for shipping, railway, and finance matters. The Chamber comes into close contact with a large number of trade associations; and the report speaks highly of the work of these bodies in preventing divergences of interest between different trades from degenerating into friction. This pleasant way of stating the matter is characteristic of the Secretary to the Chamber, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke. His modesty, and that of his Committee, prevent them from stating the case in the way that it strikes an outsider, namely, that the establishment of trade associations would make more real and intense the feeling of divergence of interest were it not for the existence of a commercial association of catholic aims like the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber assists commercial men of all departments of trade in the realisation of the fact, that after all they have in many respects an identity of interests, and its work is to bring divergent trades into harmonious combination. The Chamber also speaks with authority, if need be, in the event of any one trade holding tenaciously to its views, and teaches the lesson that in instances where the wishes of a particular class stand in the way of general commercial progress the majority must rule. But care has to be taken at the same time to safeguard as far as possible the rights of the dissentient minority. We need not go to Calcutta for an illustration, as one comes to mind at once in the case of the proposed Port Trust Railway, which has been given a qualified support by the Bombay Chamber, notwithstanding that certain interests consider they will be adversely affected.

In making a reference to the visit of Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber, to Calcutta, the Committee point out the value of inter-communication and exchange of views between the various Indian Chambers, and express their gratification at the close and friendly relationships that have been maintained. Elsewhere special reference is made to the assistance received from the Bombay Chamber and the Bombay Millowners' Association in regard to the important tariff legislation of the year. Through its representative on the Supreme Legislative Council, the Bengal Chamber spoke in a far more decisive manner than its Bombay contemporary in regard to the injustice of depriving the country of its sorely needed and legitimate revenues by excluding cotton goods and yarns from the Tariff Act of March 1894. In their deliberations the Committee of the Bengal Chamber kept themselves in close communication with Mr. Playfair, whose incisive and well-reasoned speeches in the Viceroy's Council were very important contributions towards the victory ultimately gained for India last December. In regard to the general tariff schedule, many of the suggestions made through Mr. Playfair's instrumentality were accepted by Government and passed by the Council. In placing this fact on record, the Committee speak in deservedly eulogistic terms of the anxiety displayed by Sir James Westland to ascertain the views of the mercantile community and to frame the tariff "with the greatest possible care for the requirements of trade and the actual circumstances of the day." The services of the Finance Minister in this respect have been fittingly recognised by his election as an honorary member of the Chamber, a compliment which has also been conferred on Colonel W. S. Bissett, whose services to the commercial community during his long connection with Indian railways stands in no need of enumeration in the city where his lot was cast for so many years. Amongst the numerous matters dealt with by the Association during 1894 was the old question of registration of partnerships, which has troubled the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers again and again during the last fifteen years. The Bengal Committee have endorsed a proposal to the effect that any person carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently consisting of more than one person may be sued in the name of such firm. This law prevails at home, and there is no adequate reason why it should not be adopted in India. In reference to a proposal for the registration of partnerships, the Committee have pointed out to the Bengal Government that the difficulties in the way of securing such registration have hitherto been unsurmounted, but they express their readiness to support any practicable proposal with that end in view. It need hardly be said that the main obstacles to registration are those connected with the Hindu Joint Family system, and with the currency of the writs of English courts in Native States.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have always evinced so much readiness to afford commercial houses every facility possible at reasonable rates, that the temptation to compare ourselves with Calcutta in this respect can scarcely be avoided. During last year, the Bengal Chamber expressed their opinion that the arrangements for working, discharging, loading, and storing kerosine oil at Budge-Budge were extremely unsatisfactory, and the Port Commissioners were asked to re-consider the decision they had come to as to their liability for damage to oil which they themselves had stored outside the limits of their own depots. The Commissioners were also asked to undertake the full responsibility for handling and storing the oil, with the exception of loss from leakage and fire. Other suggestions as to the need for increased shed accommodation and for greater care as to the rate of discharge of the cases were made, together with a protest against the burdensome charge of six pies per case levied by the Commissioners, a charge exclusive of the heavy duty payable on the oil, inspection and license fees, and an extra impost of six pies per case for railway freight from the depot to Calcutta. Considerable correspondence ensued, but the Commissioners made only a few modifications in the existing arrangements, and it is evident from the report that there is strong feeling that they are not adequately meeting the requirements of the trade in this and some other respects. A good deal of attention was directed during the year to the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, which has been re-introduced into the Legislative Council, and is both a consolidating and amending measure. A sub-committee was appointed consisting of four members, and they were aided in their deliberations by two skippers, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Committee by their respective firms. The Bill was gone through section by section, "a work of immense labour, requiring the very closest attention, and resulting in perhaps the most thorough examination of a measure of law ever undertaken by the Chamber." During the year fifteen disputes were referred to the General Arbitrations Committee, a fact which leads the Committee of the Chamber to point out that the object in view is by no means to encourage disputes or to make a profit from arbitrations. They regard, however, as "a good feature" the practice adopted by native firms from such centres as Delhi in appealing to the Chamber's rules to settle disputes between themselves and Native dealers in Calcutta. The inclusion in the book of the report on the Royal Exchange reminds us that in respect to a building for the use of brokers and other commercial men Bombay compares very unfavourably with the Bengal capital. Notwithstanding some predictions to the contrary, the success of the Exchange was maintained throughout the year. Its usefulness is likely to grow as new requirements make themselves apparent, and the Committee remark that "it is a matter of wonder the mercantile community were able for so long a period to go on without so necessary a convenience to mercantile work." No doubt the same thing will be said in Bombay, when a commodious Exchange has been added to the public buildings which adorn the city.

A YEAR ago the Burma police authorities were much exercised as to the best means of preventing aggravated assaults, and we were treated in the Criminal Report to a learned disquisition on the subject of lathis and weapons of offence of all descriptions. This year clasp-knives and the use of the same occupy official attention. The question of altogether prohibiting the carrying of clasp-knives was referred to in 1893. The matter has recently come up again for consideration, and there is still a difference of opinion. While fully concurring with the Judicial Commissioner that the use of clasp-knives should, if possible, be checked, the Chief Commissioner can only say that no solution of the difficulties pointed out in 1893 has yet presented itself. There can be no question he thinks, that to forbid the carrying of clasp-knives would cause considerable inconvenience to the general public, by whom these instruments are in a very large number of cases employed for absolutely harmless purposes, and it is very doubtful whether any advantage commensurate with the disadvantage of the restrictions entailed would be gained if the prohibition extended only to knives of above a certain size. So the subject is allowed to drop, and magistrates are urged to resort to whipping wherever that is found to be a suitable means of punishment in cases of bodily harm. But the Burman warder cannot flagellate. At many outstations it seems to be difficult to ensure the efficacious administration of a flogging, and, if proper arrangements cannot be made for the purpose, it is better that the magistrate at such places should abstain from passing sentences of corporal punishment, which one District Magistrate describes as "little more than gentle tappings on the illustrated cuticle of the posteriors of the culprits concerned." But wherever possible, it is ordered, suitable arrangements for whipping should be made. Nothing is more common than for Burmans to bring false charges against their neighbours. But revenge sometimes takes a terrible form, for, says one district officer, nothing is more easy than to set a house on fire, and nothing more difficult than to prove how it was done. During the past year cases of false evidence and offences against public justice have increased, most in Mandalay, Pakokku, and Magwe. Such offences are, it seems, becoming somewhat prevalent generally, and attention has had to be called to the necessity for prosecution on proper occasion. The courts are apt to shrink from ordering such prosecutions because of their troublesomeness, and thus gross offenders not infrequently escape with immunity. Perjury is getting more and more common in Mandalay, says the District Magistrate, and the prosecutions are none too many. The Pakokku Magistrate also says the offence of perjury would appear to be on the increase in his district. The offence is not confined to districts in which numbers of natives of India have settled, remarks the Chief Commissioner, but occurs in such an almost purely Burman district as the Lower Chindwin. There have been several prosecutions in the Upper Chindwin, but there a native Indian population is to be found in some towns. Indeed a criminal complaint is acknowledged to be the safety valve of the Burman who is highly explosive, and the Burman is worse than the Hindu. Offences against the public health are deemed likely to appear fewer, as in more towns are created Municipalities with special rules applicable to the subject. The punishment awarded in the previous year would appear to have had some effect in the present year in causing the townspeople to bridle their tongues and refrain from uncomplimentary language regarding female relatives, and gradually are more becoming orderly and law-abiding.

IN the last annual Factories Report for the town and island of Bombay, the question of the ventilation of cotton mills was discussed and some remarks of the Medical Inspector of the Third District, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, were quoted to show that, from a manufacturer's point of view, the maintenance of a proper humidity of the air is a factor in the question which cannot be ignored. This is indeed a very important problem in India, and mill managers throughout the Empire will be interested to learn the results of some experiments made by Mr. B. A. Dobson, of Bolton, on the distribution of steam, air and water by artificial appliances in mills, with a view to ascertaining to what extent practical perfection in regulating the humidity of the atmosphere in cotton mills, so as to keep the conditions of spinning equable, can be attained by such methods. Mr Dobson has issued a pamphlet on the subject in which the results in rooms fitted up with humidifying and ventilating apparatus are compared with those in rooms not artificially humidified, and photographs of the yarns spun, showing very remarkable differences as regards the smoothness of the yarns produced, are given, the differences being due solely to "the facility with which cotton fibres, when free from electricity and of a proper temperature, will twist solidly together." In the magnified photographs, of course, stray fibres not apparent to the naked eye are shown. The variations in the humidity where arrangements for controlling the effects of natural changes in the atmosphere and temperature conditions are not in operation are considerable. Some figures obtained from the Indian mills are given, and Mr. Dobson, commenting on them, remarks that "under such extreme and frequent changes a fine spinning industry cannot be success-fully carried on; any yarn produced under the circumstances must vary considerably in quality and produce its effect in the patchy appearance of the finished cloth, as the yarn is 'oozy' in spinning." But this difficulty, he urges, can be overcome even in the case of India by the employment of suitable humidifying apparatus. Mr. Dobson is an advocate of a system of exposed evaporating troughs, the temperature of which is raised to assist evaporation in accordance with the state of the atmosphere as indicated by hygrometric readings. He gives tables showing very noteworthy variations in the strength of the yarn spun, the maximum being apparently attained when the humidity is neither above nor below a given percentage. Bombay mill managers are better situated in this respect than their contemporaries in drier districts, but they will be interested to learn that Mr. Dobson's experiments go to show that 15 per cent. of humidity is not only sufficient for good spinning, but most satisfactory as regards strength, and he gives reasons for adding that this percentage is also hygienically satisfactory.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER COSSACK, Captain W. B. Fisher, sailed on Tuesday evening, for Trincomalee.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive, at 10 a.m., on Sunday next. Passengers will land at the New Ballard Pier.

HAVING recovered from the severe attack of enteric fever from which he has been suffering in St. George's Hospital, Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., leaves, to-day, by the P. and O. steamer Rohilla, on a trip to Ceylon.

THE execution of the condemned man Fonseca has been fixed for Saturday, November 2.

THE result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was announced yesterday. Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee Moolla, articled clerk to Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, and Mr. Kaikhosroo Hormusjee Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISTRESSING MORTALITY AMONG FRENCH INVALIDS FROM MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The troopship Canton has arrived at Port Said with invalids from the French forces in Madagascar, and reports that fifty of the men were buried at sea before reaching Suez, and several deaths took place in the Canal.

CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.

Cholera has broken out at Damietta, and so far eleven cases and three deaths have taken place.

LATER.

The cholera at Damietta is on the increase.

DISCONTENT IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that discontent with Turkish rule in the Island is increasing, and that the Christian notables demand the restoration of the Cretan Charter.

HOSTILITY OF RUSSIAN PRESS TO ENGLAND.

The Russian press is bitterly hostile to England regarding the Armenian question.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

THE MALAGASY PREMIER HELD AS HOSTAGE.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

Advices from Madagascar state that the French garrison has been established at Antananarivo, and that the Premier and several Malagasy officers are held as hostages for the disarmament of the country.

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

MODIFICATIONS AGREED TO.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Ambassadors of the Powers and Sayed Pacha, the Foreign Minister, yesterday, agreed to a modification of the Armenian reforms, which includes the appointment of a Christian Commissioner who will be charged to execute the same.

The assent of the Sultan to the above is believed to be imminent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

The outlook here, owing to the Sultan's acceptance in principle of the Armenian reforms, is regarded as more hopeful.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The New York Yacht Club has accepted Mr. C. D. Rose's challenge for the America Cup, the race to be run in 1896.

Mr. Rose, who is a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, is building a yacht, which will be called the "Distant Shore," to compete for the cup.

CAPTAIN HEXT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, has completed his special work in Simla, and returns to Bombay immediately.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the list of business for to-morrow's Legislative Council :—

Sir James Westland to move that A. Cadell, Lieutenant-Governor, be added to the Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill.

Sir A. Mackenzie to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Burma Village Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

The Lieutenant-Governor to move that the Punjab Courts Act be passed.

Sir A. Miller to move for leave to introduce a Bill to incapacitate the ex-King Theebaw from binding himself by contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation, and to provide for enquiry into his present state of indebtedness; also to move that the Viceroy shall suspend all rules of business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration and passed.

THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada arrived at Karachi, this morning all well.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA,

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

The Chief Commissioner returned to Rangoon, to-day, from a lengthy tour in Upper Burma. The Government House is now completed, and ready for residence.

OFFICIAL NOTE ON TOURS.

In the long Official Note on the details of the tours of Civil Officers in the forthcoming cold season on the Bhamo Frontier none are of more than merely local interest, except the proposed tour of Mr. Hertz, with seventy-five men, in the country around Taping and in the Matin tract.

The disputes on the border which have threatened the security of the Southern trade routes will be dealt with.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS AT GOA.

GOA, Oct. 16.

The Government Council met to-day, and voted the suspension of the Government guarantees, and published a Supplement to the Government *Boletim*, appointing Senhor Gomes da Costa, Second-in-Command of the Army. He published an order inviting all European residents and Government employees to present themselves at 5 p. m., and all individuals between the ages of 16 and 45 at 6 p.m., to-day, to take part in the defence of the city, the defaulters being considered rebels. The Count of Mahem and Colonel Louis Carneiro went, this morning, to Sanquelim to have an interview with the rebels, and receive their arms as promised at Mapuga the day before yesterday. Some of the mutineers who were at Mapuga threatened the merchants, and demanded and obtained money by force. On the 14th the rebels broke the Municipal and Government treasuries at Mapuga, and carried off all they could lay their hands on, including the treasury of the Confraternities of Colvalle, which was kept in the Municipal building for security. They also took away all the monies belonging to the *Associacao Bardezana*, amounting in all to about Rs. 27,000.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, Oct. 16.

Lady Sandhurst arrived, this morning, from Simla. Her Excellency was accompanied by Dr. Crotey, and other members of the Staff. Lord Sandhurst proceeded to Chaligaum, to pay a visit to Dhulia, where the recent riots took place. His Excellency is expected to arrive here on the 18th instant.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Oct. 16.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived here, at 12-30 p.m., and was received by the Collector, and other officers, and the elite of Dhulia. Lord Sandhurst opens, to-morrow afternoon, the Dhulia Water-works and the Garud High School Building. His Excellency travelled fast and in the sun, but looked fresh.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Surgeon-Major-General T. Walsh, Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, proceeds home shortly on medical certificate. Surgeon-Colonel T. Maunsell will officiate.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, leaves Simla on Thursday, making a tour of inspection to the Andamans Penal Settlement.

We regret to hear of the death at Sabathu from enteric of Lieutenant Percy Napier Pollock, attached to the Somersetshire Light Infantry. The deceased officer, who was the youngest son of Major-General Sir F. R. Pollock, was a very popular young officer, only twenty years of ago.

Colonel Holdich and the other officers of the Pamir Commission reach Simla in about a week's time. The Government of India have accepted a proposal made by Major-General Gerard for the grant of four months' special furlough to all the native ranks now serving with the Commission on their return to India.

The heir to the Jodhpore *gadi* is a minor, a boy still in his teens, who has a keen love of sport and strong soldierly instincts, having more than once ridden at the head of the fine body of Imperial Service Cavalry which the State has raised. There will be the usual Council of Regency during his minority.

Mr. Wace, C.S., who has been at home on furlough for some time, has resigned the service, and there is every reason to believe that the Hon. Mr. Bourdillon, who has been officiating as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will be confirmed in that appointment.

The returns of the gross earnings of Indian railways for the first half of the current financial year, show a considerable advance over those of the corresponding period of 1894. The total increase is over twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, but the figures require careful examination in order to understand the position. Thus the North-Western line alone shows this exact increase except Rs 10,000, but this is not a gain to the State, as the Chitral expedition must account for a great part of the twenty-two lakhs. Eliminating this factor it will be found that the Bombay-Baroda line stands first with nearly ten and-a-half lakhs to the good; the East Indian running it close with nine and quarter lakhs. Then come the South Indian with over four lakhs; the Madras line with over three and-a-half; Burma State with Rs. 2,44,000; the East Coast with nearly two lakhs; the Southern Mahratta and Bengal Nagpur with nearly one lakh each. Against these, however, must be set the Great Indian Peninsula, which still shows a steady falling off annually. It is nearly twenty lakhs worse than for the corresponding six months of last year. The Rajputana-Malwa, too, has declined by 5½ lakhs; the Indian Midland by over 5¼ lakhs; the Oudh and Rohilkhand by 2½ and the Bengal and North Western by Rs. 1,81,000. In Native States the Nizam's guaranteed line is worse by nearly 1½ lakhs, and the Jodhpur-Bikanir by 1 lakh. The Bhavnagar-Porbandar metre-gauge line, which has 334 miles open, continues to do extremely well, the increase having been nearly 1½ lakhs. Its gross receipts for the year will probably be 20 lakhs. It is very satisfactory to see the Burma State lines improving, and also the South Indian and Madras, but the decrease on the Indian Midland is serious, as it means that Government will have to pay more in order to make up the guaranteed interest. The East Coast has 427 miles open as compared with 321 last year, and the earnings are steadily expanding, the gross receipts being 9½ lakhs for the six months. There is a great future before this line when it shall have been linked up with Calcutta and Madras, with its cross connections with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Punjab Government has decided that the inhabitants of the villages of Hathanawan, Aminabad, Bikri, Naida, and Shamsabad, in the Gurgaon district, shall be charged with the cost of maintaining additional police for a period of one year. This has been found necessary in consequence of the misconduct of the people.

Two squads of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles which commenced a course of gun drill on the 1st instant, were inspected at Fort Lahore on Saturday by Colonel Douglas, Commanding the Royal Artillery. Two 24 pounder guns were manned in the bastion near the Volunteer magazine, and after the men had been examined in their various duties a few rounds of blank were fired from each gun. The men showed considerable smartness and intelligence, and the results of the inspection were, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The Japanese Government intends to increase its standing army by three army corps, so it will muster about 900,000 men in July 1898. The navy is to be increased to such an extent that very soon the Japanese fleet will have a displacement of 250,000 tons.

The *Moscow Gazette* has been discussing at some length the strength and fighting capacity of the British field forces, which form, the writer of the article contemptuously observes, "an offensive legion inferior in number to that which Bulgaria could mobilise within a month. After explaining the system of military disposition in the United Kingdom, the number of troops necessary to the "pacific subjection" of Ireland, the garrisoning of England's foreign outposts and strongholds, and the large force required to maintain British supremacy in India, the *Gazette* proceeds: "Notwithstanding all this, England continues to pursue an active and energetic foreign policy, and shows herself alike fearless and reckless of whatever conflict she may thereby provoke between herself and one or other of the great continental Powers. This independent and defiant attitude was easily maintained so long as England's neighbours were not sufficiently powerful to resist. But those unequal conditions of the situation are now altogether changed. The Anglo-Indian Army exists chiefly on paper, and besides this, there is no reliance to be placed upon the native Indian levies, who are as likely as not one day to turn their weapons against the comparatively small British garrison. When that event arrives it will not be a repetition of the abortive rebellion of 1857. Thanks to their rulers, the native tribesmen have been well trained to an effective use of their arms. Lord Salisbury's new Government are by no means blind to the danger of England's military weakness at home, and under the chief direction of the Duke of Devonshire a general reorganisation of the Army is, it is said, about to be inaugurated. But what does such a reorganisation amount to, with the number and material at the disposition of a British War Minister? To a *pium desiderium* and nothing more. From a quantitative point of view this Army reform will effect no material improvement; whilst it is just as doubtful whether any qualitative betterment is possible so long as the British Army is recruited from the scum of the population and not from the physically best sons of the soil. And even allowing that the British troops were drawn from the latter category, where is their history and where their noble and inspiring traditions? The *esprit de corps* of an army is not to be bought with gold. The British Army, it is true, is a native force, but it is nevertheless a mercenary army. All its component parts are hired for money and fat living, and yet, despite all this, England pursues an extensive foreign policy. Such a policy may be followed only by a great and formidable if not an invincible Power—which England is not—and hence the miscarriage of Lord Rosebery's foreign policy. Lord Salisbury, however, fatuously believes that with this so-called reorganisation of the British Army at home and abroad he may bluff and worry the Great Powers. This is a very grave error. An active and aggressive and defiant foreign policy on the part of any single Power nowadays requires to be backed by a huge fighting force. England has no military force worth speaking of, and yet she assumes a dominating and provocative attitude which may ultimately involve her in incalculable disaster."

The *Bradford Observer*, prompted by the discussions which has been going on in the columns of the *Westminster Gazette* as to whether the Royal Family are English, has directed its attention to a side issue. Does the Royal Family speak English? It was a misfortune for the Queen that her mother, the Duchess of Kent, knew very little English, and that consequently during the Queen's youth German was the family language. So it has continued in the Queen's own family, where German, and German only, is spoken. It was the native language both of the Queen and the Prince Consort, and it naturally therefore became the language of the Royal Family in their private and personal intercourse. English has in the main been the family language of the Prince of Wales's household, though even at Sandringham it is still spoken with somewhat of a foreign accent. The Duke of York has bettered the example of his father. English, and English only, is spoken in his family, and it is even said that the Duke himself is by no means a master of German. At any rate, his is the first Royal household in the direct line of succession since the time of William IV. in which English is the family language.

The Geneva Convention of 1864 seems to have been discussed at the Conference of the Institute of International Law. The experience of the Franco-Russian War goes to prove that either side in the throes of a death struggle will be quick to accuse the other of breaches of the Convention, and to threaten to retaliate by acts of similar brutality. What is specially wanted is machinery for enquiry, so that the truth may at once be ascertained. Various schemes for preventing infractions of the Convention were suggested. M. Vander Beer Portugaal, a Belgian General, favoured the idea of a permanent military commission to hold inquiries in such cases. Another proposal was that each belligerent should depute military authorities of its own to act as a check on their brother officers. Finally, the proposition of M. Lammasch was adopted, that either belligerent complaining of violations should be able to appeal to a neutral State, who should exercise the sort of voluntary supervision of a bystander in a street fight; the State appealed against must hold the inquiry, punish the offender, and report what has been done to this neutral government. This scheme has, perhaps, says the *British Medical Journal*, the merit of being a trifle less unworkable than the others, but the position of the neutral State as a registration officer can be no guarantee of the *bona-fides* of the inquiry.

The Medical Staff of the Army is clearly on its trial before the scrutinising gaze of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill Climo. This diligent officer has written upon that "scourge of India," enteric disease, and he has pointed to the sanitary deterioration of cantonments since medical officers where removed from regiments as the *fons et origo mali*. His views have not met with universal acceptance, but he proceeds to enforce them in the September *United Service Magazine*. Unfortunately for the convincing character of his argument, he does not yet enter upon his actual subject, viz., the insanitary condition of Indian cantonments, but he goes far enough to show how decided are his views as to the cause of that condition. It is nothing less than that the Army Medical Department "has failed to find out, nay, to realise," what the factors at work are. He has no hope of the Medical Staff of the Army as at present organised, and claims the inquiry of an independent commission. To him enteric fever has clearly a sewage origin, and he does not hesitate to characterise the annual Army medical reports as "crammed with feeble explanations," crude opinions, and hasty generalisations at variance with the scientific thought of the day." "Ignorance clad in the language of science," he says, "is more fatal than a breech-loader. In allowing itself to be the mouthpiece of rash absurdities, the department has not committed a fault but a crime, for it is answerable to the State and to the country for the lives of our young soldiers sacrificed to a disease entirely preventable. These are hard words of grave import, and it is to be hoped that the Army Medical Department thus indicted will be able to defend itself against this charge of laxness and incapacity.

A Challenge for the America Cup race, to take place in 1896, has been telegraphed to New York on behalf of Mr. R. D. Rose, a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, whose boat will be cutter built at Southampton, and called the *Distant Shore*. She will be eighty-nine feet in length on the load water line. The Americans declare that they look forward with the greatest pleasure to another race. The Chairman of the Cup Committee says that in his opinion it is unnecessary to build another *Defender* to beat the *Distant Shore*. For some inscrutable reason the American press will have it that the Prince of Wales inspired Mr. Rose with the idea of challenging American yatchmen, the Prince being disappointed in Lord Dunraven and anxious to show that England has not taken offence at the Regatta Committee's decision. The Regatta Committee intends applying to Congress to take steps to keep the course clear in future races for the America Cup. Commodore Smith hopes a few warships will be lent for the purpose. The unpleasant sensation of waking up and finding oneself lapped in lead, and screwed down in hand some oak some six feet below the habitable earth, has been borne in so strongly upon certain company promoters that the result has been the projection of the very latest thing in co-operative undertaking. This (the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us) is the Mortuary Waiting-Room Company, which is on the point of being floated in the French capital, with every prospect of success. The amount for subscription is stated to be £20 000, and dividends at the rate of at least 100 per cent. may, it is claimed, be confidently looked for. The company undertakes to provide separate waiting-rooms, of two classes, in a large mortuary building. The alleged corpse will be comfortably deposited there upon a couch, and carefully looked after till the fact that it is a corpse shall have been established beyond question. The waiting-rooms will be tastefully decorated, with everything about them to welcome the revived tenant agreeably back to life; but, at the same time, will have a cachet of somewhat "severe elegance," as it were, to remind him how nearly, but for the company, he had been dead in the most terrible ways of dying. Shareholders will be entitled to the use of a first class waiting-room free of charge, and no shareholder's heirs will be allowed to visit him. The thing has evidently been thoroughly thought out.

The "moderating counsels" of Russia which, if we are to believe the telegram, have prevailed on France to abstain from the absolute annexation of Madagascar, come somewhat late in the day. Whether annexation in name is announced or not, virtual annexation was a fact from the moment General Duchesne had the Hova Queen and her Prime Minister in his hands. The Hova power, such as it was, is now broken, and for good or evil the destinies of Madagascar pass under the control of France. No doubt the consolidation of their rule and the building up of a capable administration may, and probably will, yet cost the French a greater expenditure in blood and treasure than they anticipate; but so far as Madagascar has political and strategic importance, it must be regarded in the future as belonging to France, and to France alone. That in certain contingencies, which French statesmen, such as M. Lanessan, has been good enough to set down as probabilities, or even certainties—*i. e.*, in the event of a fresh struggle for the empire of the Eastern Seas—the island would have such importance, nobody who looks to its geographical position and its splendid harbours can doubt; but if Russia did not wish the additional temptation to break the peace which the possession of such a place puts in the way of France, to come into play, she should have spoken before General Duchesne's expedition started. On the other hand it is Great Britain and not Russia which is mainly interested in the question: if England is content to let Madagascar pass to France, it is not easy to see why Russia should seek to play the part of "moderator."

The defeat of the representative team sent by the London Athletic Club to New York is ascribed to various causes. Shaw says:—"We were beaten fairly enough. The difference of climate caused it. We were not used to such changes or such hot weather. The thermometer at 96° took the life out of us. Lutyens collapsed completely in the mile race." Shaw seems to think none of his men were really fit. On the other hand Horan, of Cambridge, thinks the defeat was entirely due to the exceptional good form displayed by the New Yorkers.

THE DESERTION OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 14.

The passive attitude hitherto adopted by the deserters (excepting the incident of the capture of Datu Colcarim) was changed yesterday morning when the small garrison at Sanquelim was reinforced by a detachment under Lieutenant Lemos. In the course of the day, a large number of the deserters, accompanied by villagers, descended from the fort of Namez, and sent word for Captain Mendonga, commanding the detachment at Sanquelim, to allow them to pass through Sanquelim. Captain Mendonga refused permission, but the deserters would brook no obstruction, and tried to force their way. An order was given by Captain Mendonga to fire, but the Marathas refused to obey the command. A few Eurasians fired upon the deserters. They were soon surrounded, and the contest was tough but brief. Lieutenant Lemos and his followers were caught and carried away to Namez. It is not known what was done with Captain Mendonga. The information from Sanquelim is probably very much exaggerated, but in my next letter I will give the details should they be important.

Last evening the deserters left Sanquelim and proceeded to Bicholim, where they were promptly joined by the Maratha guard. It was feared that the deserters would come to Pangim, and on that account further defensive measures were taken, and guns were placed near the Palace of the Governor-General as well as at the ponte of Ribandar. The deserters, however, proceeded to Mapuga this morning, and found the people terror-stricken, all the shops being closed. The principal roads leading to Mapuga from various directions were patrolled by the deserters' guards, but they did not interfere with the people or traders. On the contrary, they gave assurance to the shopkeepers that they could open their shops and carry on their business. The vendors of fish, vegetable, and other eatable articles carried away their goods on the approach of the soldiers and disappeared. Mapuga was deserted, and the small garrison were evidently reluctant to raise arms against their castemen, especially as the number of the deserters was overwhelming. It is known that while all the other Provincial treasuries have been forwarding their money to Pangim for safe custody, the treasury of Mapuga has been kept there on grounds not communicated to the public. The deserters must have had some inkling of this fact. They set to work to smash the doors and windows, forced an entrance, and abstracted the whole amount—Rs. 27,000—found in the treasury. This news was communicated to the Governor General at Pangim, who at once summoned a meeting of the Council, and they unanimously decided to pardon the mutineers, together with a promise not to send them to Africa. The Count of Mahem, Colonel Louis Carneiro, and Colonel Joao de Mello da Sampayo, at the request of the Governor-General, at once proceeded to Mapuga, and had an interview with the deserters, who were informed of the free pardon and the assurance of the Government not to send them to Africa. They were requested to refrain from further violence. The mutineers said they could not give an immediate reply to the terms proposed, but they promised to submit them for the approval of their leaders at Namez. I doubt whether the course taken by the Government has any sanction from the Lisbon Ministry; but it is contended that the straits to which the Government were driven left no option unless at the risk of seeing the deserters march on Aguada and Pangim. As I told you in my letter of yesterday, the defence of Pangim at the present crisis, by a handful of Christian and Eurasian soldiers, would be no light task.

A reply from the deserters is expected on Wednesday. In the meantime the Government have taken precautions to suspend the navigation of all steam-launches and boats. A guard of soldiers is sent by a boat to the coast of the river to collect boats and bring them to Pangim. An employee of your city told me this afternoon, that he could scarcely get any boat or steam-launch to cross the river from Betim to Pangim, and it was only after much entreaty, and the assertion that he would lose his employment, that he succeeded in getting a berth in the only boat. One of the passengers was a corporal, who, instead of going to Pangim, that proceeded to Britona, and thence to Ribandar, and, afterwards came to Pangim. A number of passengers were coming to Verem, but for want of water conveyance have returned to their homes. The passengers landing from Messrs. Shepherd and Co's steamers are not able to cross the river for want of ferries. In Pangim there are innumerable boats, but they are not allowed to go to the other side. Messrs. Shephord's steamer, which generally took a large number of passengers from Bardez, scarcely brings any in these days. Two passengers from Bardez after much difficulty got a passage across the river. The Judge of Bicholin was also on board. When the deserters visited Bicholim, they searched for him, but fortunately he was absent from the house. He is going to Bombay for safety. The other Europeans from Bicholim have gone to Marmagoa, thence to proceed to Belgaum or some other British territory until the crisis is over. Pangim look deserted, shops are closed, and almost all Europeans with their families and valuables have gone to Marmagoa.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Sir R. Colleton assumes the duties of Commandant of the Pachmarhi Depot on the 15th instant.

Captain K. S. Davison, 2nd B. L., will officiate as D. A. A. G., Bengal Head-quarters, during the absence on furlough of Major Travers.

Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, on relief from the Chitral Relief Force, is appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas.

Quartermaster (Honorary Captain) T. Litster, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, is transferred to the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Regiment.

Captain A. L. Schreiber, R. E., is transferred from the Fort William to the Allahabad Division of Military Works, and Major J. Kellie, R. E., from the Allahabad to the Lucknow Division.

The 7th Queen's Own Hussars left Mhow on the 7th instant, for Deolali, *en route* for Natal, and embarked at Bombay on the 10th instant on the hired transport Victoria. The 20th Hussars under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, replace the 7th Hussars at Mhow, and take over the horses and equipment left by the latter corps. The 20th were last stationed at Colchester.

Colonel S. E. Rolland, on being brought on to the District Staff of the Madras Command, has been posted as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Secunderabad District; Major E. R. C. Graham, Cheshire Regiment, has been posted to the Madras District, as an Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain J. H. Reay, of the Wiltshire Regiment, has been posted to the Rangoon District, as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

We noticed some time ago, writes the Allahabad paper, that one of the defects of cordite was that a deposit was left in the rifle-grooves after firing, which it was most difficult to remove with the ordinary oil in use for cleaning purposes. This film is so thin that a Lee-Metford barrel may seem to have been perfectly cleaned and yet in a few days rust shows and the grooving becomes damaged. The result has been that a considerable percentage of rifles have been condemned, which does not necessarily mean that they are absolutely useless for shooting purposes, but that they are not in the first class condition which is insisted upon with all military weapons. The ordinary British soldier cannot be expected to know anything of the mysteries of chemical action, of the component parts of cordite or of the residue left after he has fired off his rifle. He will, if properly looked after, clean his Lee-Metford carefully and conscientiously, and it can scarcely be said to be his fault if the cordite baffles him. The chemical expert must come to his aid; analytical examination must show exactly what the smokeless powder deposits after explosion. Steps have, we understand, been taken to solve this point, and when it has been settled it should be a comparatively simple matter so to treat the oil used for cleaning as to make it effective in its action. Cordite has come out so triumphantly from the severe tests to which it was subjected in the Chitral Expedition, that its ballistic reputation has now been fully established. It only remains now to guard against the erosion which it sets up in the rifle-grooves, and that this can be done we have not the least doubt.

A CURIOUS LITERARY RESEMBLANCE.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria pointed out before a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday evening, presided over by Mr. Justice Jardine, a curious literary resemblance. Having given a historical sketch of the rise and fall of the Zoroastrian power, and religion and especially of Sassanian literature, he said:—The Pahlavi treatises written under the Sassanides and in the three centuries after the Arab conquest treat of several subjects connected with religion. Some are dogmatic and expository, expounding the views of the true faith in various matters, as for instance the famous *Bundahishne* which gives the account of the origin of creation according to the Zoroastrian faith and traditions. Some are commentaries on the ancient sacred book and usages. Some are in the form of general epistles indited by learned Dastoors to the lower priests and laity on certain points of dogma and ritual which seemed to have puzzled them, as the epistles of Manuscheer and others. While some again are polemical and apologetic works, refuting other religions and sects and upholding their own. The work which we are to consider presently is of this last class.

It is called "Shikand Gumanik Vijar" which means "doubt dispelling explanations" and was written with the chief object of showing that good and evil arise from two independent sources as taught by the Mazda-worshipping religion. To show this he naturally considers the arguments of the opposing creeds. He tries to show that while professing to believe in the unity of creation they can only account for the origin of evil either by degrading the character of the sacred being, or by attributing evil to a corrupting influence which is really a second being. In the general course of his great argument he considers and refutes the doctrines of Atheists, Jews, Christians, Manicheans, and Mahomedans. A great knowledge is shown of their side of the case. The Pazand and Sanskrit text never has been lately edited in a scholarly publication by Dastur Hoshang Jamasp of Poona and Mr. E. W. West. We have said that Mardan-farukh refutes the arguments of the Atheists and it is to that portion of his treatise that I am going to draw your attention to-day. His refutation of Atheism is contained in the fifth and sixth chapters. In them he points out (§§1—9) the necessity of understanding the nature of the sacred being as well as of admitting his existence. He then details (§§10—45) in a general manner the various modes of acquiring such knowledge, and these modes are (§§46—91) applied to prove the existence of a wise and benevolent creator, from the evident existence of design in the creatures and their various organs and appliances. In the sixth chapter the argument from design is continued with a special rebuke at its close to the sophists who argue that there can be no certainty about spiritual matters, because our knowledge of them is merely subjective illusion. (West and Hoshang put) Now what I wish to point out to you this evening is that the argument of which this is a bare outline presents a very close resemblance to the argument of Q. Lucelius Balbus, the spokesman of the Stoics in the famous dialogue of Cicero called *De Natura Deorum*. This treatise is so well known to all who pay attention either to classical literature or to philosophy that I shall not pause here to describe it. Suffice it to say that in it Cicero presents the theories of the great ancient philosophical sects, the Stoics, the Epicureans and the Academics, about the existence, nature and government of the gods. In the first book the representative of the Epicureans, C. Velleus gives their views and belives in the existence of the gods, but denies the government of the world by them. C. Aurelius Cotta on behalf of the Academics says that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty with regard to the divine nature. The second book is entirely taken up with the Stoic argument of Balbus. He gives (1) proof of the divine existence, (2) of the divine nature, (3) of the providential Government of the Universe, and (4) of the providential care for man. Of the third part of his argument, the providential Government of the Universe, I shall give an outline from the elaborate and excellent critical edition of this treatise by Professor Joseph Mayor. Providential Government is inferred from the consideration of the universe itself as embodying an intelligent principle first imparted to it by a creative energy. A rectified review is given of the wonders of nature, viz, the earth, the sun, moon, stars, and planets; also wonders of vegetable and animal life. Then the end of Providence is shown to be most plainly visible in man, in the provision made for supporting his life by food and air, in the framework of his body, and his erect position; in the organs of sense, in the gift of reason, in the gift of speech through the wondrous mechanism of the vocal organs, in the capacity for action through the mechanism of the hand; and finally in the capacity for meditation and worship. (II §§ 81-153 Mayor *De Natura Deorum* Vol. II, pp. xliix.)

This concise section of Cicero presents a resemblance to the two chapters of the Pahlavi treatise noted above; and this can be clearly seen by reading the two side by side. I shall here give one instance. Both Cicero and Mardan-farukh take the instance of the human eye to show the adaptation of means to ends in the human body as well as the universe. . . This resemblance between the two treatises has not so far, as I am aware, been pointed out by anyone. This may be chiefly owing to the general ignorance of Oriental works, and especially old Persian religious books shown by Western scholars. But now that Professor MaxMuller has rendered many of these old works accessible in English the work of comparison may be proceeded with profit. It was whilst engaged on a pretty close study of Cicero's treatise ten years ago that I was struck with the similarity in the arguments of the Pahlavi writer even whilst cutting open the volume of MaxMuller's series containing the *Shikand*. I do not say anything about the later writer borrowing from the earlier. We have no means of arriving at any conclusion as to Mardan's knowledge of Cicero either in the original Latin or through a translation. Cicero's philosophical works, as is well known, are not original. He is indebted to Greek writers. And the *De Natura Deorum*, as is shown by Professor Mayor can be traced to the lost work of the philosopher of Posidonius on the gods. Mardan says explicitly that he got these arguments from the *Dinkard* of Aufrobag. The date of this *Dinkard* is hard to fix as it took such a long time to write, and as it was added to so much by later writers. Probably the editors of the Dinkard knew Greek and might have seen Greek philosophical works.

Mr. Jivanjee Mody, in moving a cordial vote of thanks, said that Mr. Karkaria had shown his activity in many fields of literature, and now that he devotes some also to Zoroastrian studies he was very glad to welcome him in that field of ancient lore as a fellow-student. The paper was very interesting, and when it appeared in full with the passages from both treatises and Mr. Karkaria's remarks it would draw the attention of scholars. With regard to Mr. West's opinion quoted by Mr. Karkaria, that the Parsees themselves were to some extent responsible for the loss of their sacred books through neglect, Mr. Mody said that the MSS. of the Nasks must have been already destroyed at the time when the writers of the *Dinkard* gave their analysis of the contents, otherwise there was no necessity for analysing them.

Mr. K. R. Kama having seconded the vote of thanks it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Karkaria in accepting the vote said that the fact that the *Dinkard* gives the analysis of the Nasks did not argue against the existence of these Nasks at that time. This analysis was given in a compendious form for the use of ordinary people who require such an analysis of large works. Would the fact that there are published analyses of Tennyson's *In Memoriam* justify people ten centuries hence to argue that the poem must have been lost and readers had to put up with an analysis?

A representative of the Berlin *Tageblatt* has been interviewing Lord Lonsdale, who spoke, we are told, in most eulogistic terms of the German Army. The infantry Lord Lonsdale described as the best in the world, though he was unwilling to acknowledge that the cavalry was better than that of the British Army, except as regarded the quality and the training of the horses. Lord Lonsdale was asked to give his opinion of the German Emperor. Lord Lonsdale, after remarking that he would try to be impartial, said that his admiration for the Emperor was boundless. He was an "extraordinary" man in every respect. His comprehension, his energy, his mastery of all subjects which roused his interest, his memory, and, above all, his foresight, were such as were only found in a genius. His detailed knowledge of all matters connected with the Army was astounding, and on other subjects, such as sculpture, painting, &c., he was equally at home. "I am convinced," continued Lord Lonsdale, "that the Germans do not appreciate sufficiently the genius of the Emperor. When he assumed the reins of government some anxiety was felt abroad because of his temperament and his youth. But under his command the Army has remained the best in the world, the peace of Europe has not been disturbed, and the prestige of Germany among the Powers is fully maintained. If he has a fault it is his youth, and that is a fault which is corrected daily and often only too quickly. I consider that land a happy one which possesses such a Sovereign, and I am positive that one day Germany will do justice to the qualities of William II."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIFTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

The mounted sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana athletic and sporting meeting commenced yesterday afternoon. The honorary secretaries, whose labours were to some extent lightened by the stewards, had made very complete arrangements, and punctuality was almost strictly observed. The attendance was very large, the front row being nearly wholly occupied by ladies, who had turned out in larger numbers than on previous days. The Band of G. I. P. R. Volunteers with a selection of music regaled the spectators, and enlivened the proceedings of the afternoon.

TENT-PEGGING OVER A HURDLE. (Ponies.)

Judge: Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R. A. The point of lance had to be kept up until 15 yards from peg. The peg had to be carried 30 yards, or a take could not be claimed. A competitor dropping his spear was to be disqualified from the competition. Marks were allowed as under:—two for strike, four for move, and six for a take, with liberty to the judge to award two points extra for style, or deduct point if pace was insufficient. They started punctually at 4 o'clock, and eleven mounted their ponies to compete.

T. W. Birkett started, but the pony would not go. Lieut. Peile followed, and going clean over the hurdle got the peg. C. Burrard found it impossible to make his pony negotiate the jump. Major Simpson went over the hurdle like a bird, and secured a take very gracefully. Captain Pinney in attempting to go over broke the fence, but got a take. W. P. Dimsdale failed to secure points. A. M. Tod's tat would not go over. General Gatacre was the next to face the judge, and got over without difficulty, and in a very pretty style the General took the peg. P. F. Fischer now came to the front, and also obtained a take.

The second round soon showed that the competition for first, second, and third place remained with Simpson, the General, and Fischer. In the third attempt the General had a bit of hard luck, the peg being dropped immediately after it was taken. Fischer went over, but not so clean as in the two previous trials. Major Simpson thus secured the first place, all his trials being very successful.

Major G G Simpson	1
Mr P F Fischer	2
General Gatacre	3

TENT-PEGGING OVER A HURDLE. (Horses.)

Under similar conditions the competition for horses was started, and out of thirteen competitors only Fischer and E. O'Brien managed to go over and secure a take. On an average Fischer came out the best, and O'Brien, who took the peg in regular Beluchi style, got the second place, as he dropped his take in the first attempt.

Mr P F Fischer	1
Mr E O'Brien	2

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES AND GALLOWAYS.

For ponies and galloways, 14 hands and under, over three jumps. No. 1, a brushwood fence; No. 2, an in-and-out; No. 3, a water jump. Judges: Messrs. G. K. Remington and J. L. Symons. Fourteen entries were received for this competition, and excepting Measles, Jane Cakbread, Cigarette, and Dinah, all either refused to jump or failed to clear the water, and the contest really was to be fought out among them. Measles went over all obstacles easily, next to it being Dinah. The obstacles were bad enough. Dr. Bernard was chucked over by Tommy, and Wait-a-bit gave a slide to its rider.

Major Simpson's b a p Measles, Owner	1
Mr A M Tod's b w m Dinah, Owner	2

The Horse Scurry.—For all horses that had never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over. Catch-weights, over Hat. 7lbs. Distance, about ¼ mile; to start from a flag at the north end of the maidan. Starter: Mr. M. F. C. Allen. Judge: Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Mr P F Fischer b w g Pierceye, Owner	1
Mr C G Webster b w g Dainty, Owner	2

Nine others ran; Pierceye took the lead, and preserved it all along, closely followed by Dainty, which was second by half-a-length.

Polo Ball Race.—Hit a polo ball round a flag and back, keeping the flag on the left hand. Hitter of first ball through goal posts was to win. Starter and Judge: Mr. Cecil Gray.

FIRST HEAT.

T W Birkett	1
F O Ellison	2
R Pinney	0
J Murdoch	0

SECOND HEAT.

P F Fischer	1
F A Prevost	2
W P Dimsdale	0
A J Peile	0

FINAL HEAT.

P F Fischer	1
F O Ellison	2

Ellison would have got first place, but the ball was accidentally stopped from passing between the posts by Fischer's pony, and the latter won by two lengths.

UNDA AND OVA RACE.

Gentlemen with spoons had to ride over jump, and receive from their nominators an egg, which had to be carried back in spoon to winning post. *N.B.*—The eggs had to be put in the spoons by nominators, and not to be touched by gentlemen's hands.

Mrs Simpson nominates Major G G Simpson	1
Miss Phythian nominates Mr E O'Brien.	2
Mrs Shaw nominates Mr T L Roberts	0
Miss Parsons nominates Mr T W Birkett	0
Mrs Carnegy nominates Mr F L Wallace	0
Mrs Weigheil nominates Mr F O Ellison	0
Mrs Block nominates Mr A J Peile	0
Miss Humphrey nominates

POONA ON THE DECLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late, Poona with all its boasted activity in political reform and progress is step by step descending the ladder of progress. Last year, and this year too, they organized "melas" with a view to unify the various sects and class of the Hindus. Mr. Narnain Rai Varma has amply shown the effiminacy exhibited in these singing parties or "melas." After all, they mark a relapse into gross superstition. Our chief aim ought to be to unify, not only the Hindus, but to unify Hindus and Mahomedans both; and thus to wipe off the stigma attached to the people of India—that India has no nation. On the contrary, these "melas" are creating difference and misunderstandings between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and thus making a wide gulf between them. The idea of unification would have proved successful if the attempt would have been directed towards bringing the "two" sects into close relationship by meeting together on a common holiday, e. g., the Diwali (new-year day,), and taking light refreshment or "pan-supari." The next retrograde measure adopted by some of our Poona friends is the agitation made by them against holding the Social Conference in the Congress pandal. Up to this time the Congress has taken the Social Conference under its wings, and has therefore made an adjunct of it. Almost the whole of the Native press, and the men of light and leading on the Bombay side, are in favour of the Social Conference. I wonder, how our Poona friends can dare to ask for political liberties when they are not prepared to eradicate social evils of their dear homes, at least after receiving liberal education and studying history and other higher branches of learning. Is there any possibility of emancipating your country by following this absurd procedure of advancing only in one direction while trying to be stationary in the other? Improve your home first, and then go out for asking other higher rights and privileges. Such retrograde measures adopted by our Poona friends prove conclusively the remark made by Lord Harris, that the Dekhan is wanting in common sense.—Yours, &c.,

October 10. L. J. S.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Coffe, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Ibraim Rahimtulla, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE DEPOSIT OF MUNICIPAL SURPLUS MONIES.

The Committee considered the following motion, of which Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla had given notice:—"That the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee have selected for the current year the following banking institutions to deposit surplus Municipal monies at interest for fixed periods, and that they be recommended to approve the same:—(1) The National Bank of India; (2) The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; (3) The Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; (4) The Comptoir National des Compte de Paris; and (5) The Credit Lyonnais. In moving the above proposition Mr. Ibraim remarked that it was highly impracticable to go to the Corporation after negotiating with the banks, and to inform that body that they had deposited their monies in such and such banks. No bank having a name to lose would negotiate with the Committee if they knew that the Committee had yet to go to the Corporation for their sanction to deposit their money in the particular banks. The Committee should select the banks and place the names of the banks before the Corporation before deposits were made. As the motion found no seconder it fell to the ground.

The Chairman said that the next item on the agenda was analogous to the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and as the first had fallen through, there should be no discussion on the second. The next item for consideration, was an extract from the resolution of the Corporation dated 10th instant, on the subject of investment of surplus funds, and it was to the effect that the Corporation observe that the Standing Committee have sanctioned these investments on their own responsibility without any reference whatever to the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" occurred in the section 5 of Act I. of 1894, and it was advisable to take the Standing Counsel's opinion in regard to these words. The Act was specially passed to enable the Corporation to deposit their funds in banks other than the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 8th instant:—

BALLARD PIER.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 5th October 1895, reporting that the inside of the sheds on the Ballard Road Pier will require lighting to enable examination of passengers' baggage to be conducted after daylight and that a lamp will also be required on the harbour front opposite Cochin Street where there is no light at present; and forwarding an estimate from the Gas Company, amounting to Rs. 828.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 7th October 1895, forwarding a letter from the manager of the Bombay Gas Company of even date, saying that the Company can supply 3 duplex burner globe lamps as well as three single ones, and that the only alteration that will thus be caused in the estimate will be the rate of Rs. 93-8-0 instead of Rs. 100 each for the lamps with the double 'Wellsbach' burners, making a saving of Rs. 19-8-0 in the estimate and reducing it to Rs. 808-8-0.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as an addition to the estimate for the pier and sheds.

The Municipal Commissioner should be asked, with reference to section 37 of the Port Trust Act, which of the several lamps on the pier and approaches he is prepared to take over and maintain at the expense of the Municipality.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th October 1895, forwarding an estimate for additional works required at the Ballard Road Pier as detailed below:—1. Extra approach by way of Calicut Street—1. After ng Custom-house fence at the east end of Calicut Street No. 70. 2. Extending roadway from Cochin Street to Calicut Street and altering footpath Rs. 660. 3. Post and rail fence on harbour side from Ballard Road to Calicut Street Rs. 141. Total Rs. 871. II.—Tables for examination of baggage—20 Tables, 10 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet high, to form 5 bays of double tables, each 20 feet long, with 6ft. 6 inches gangway between Rs. 460. III. —Seats for passengers—20 Benches at Rs.. 15 each in lieu of 10 at Rs. 27 each Rs. 300. IV.—Fencing—6 Bays of portable fencing Rs. 165 total Rs. 1,796 and forwarding plans. 4384 D, showing the proposed arrangement of baggage tables and the alterations at the end of Calicut Street.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as an addition to the estimate for the pier and sheds.

DRY DOCK CONTRACTS.

Read memoranda from the Engineer, dated 19th August, 9th and 30th September 1895 respectively, forwarding applications for renewal of hour licenses to work in the Merewether Dry Dock from—The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Hepworth, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.

Resolution.—The licenses granted for the half-year ending 30th September 1895 may be renewed for a further period of six months, subject to withdrawal at a month's notice.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 4th Oct. 1895.	For week ending 4th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 4th Oct. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	516	18	497
" " out of harbour	15	534	12	523
" transported	8	319	7	313
" attended to	..	36	3	41
" warped	..	54	...	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 15.

10 p.m. ... 81°3

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

6 a.m. ... 78°5
10 a.m. ... 84°2
2 p.m. ... 88°4
4 p.m. ... 87°2

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Harringdon Road, London, England.,"

STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—This has proved to be another eventful week in exchange with a further rise of fully an eighth from the closing prices of last week. Rupee paper in London has risen from £61 7-8 to about £62 5-8 while silver, both in London and America, has also appreciably gone up. Home advices received yesterday in regard to rupee paper were somewhat conflicting, but it appears now that £62 9-16 is the price. Yesterday, the upward course of things received a check, and it looked at one time as if the curtain was to be rung down on the steady rise of the past fortnight. The causes which led to this were not, however, legitimate, and in this way there has been a recovery to-day to the highest point yet attained. The Bombay bullion dealers have, since the closing of the mints, been getting a more important body each year, and their exchange operations, are at times of fair volume. The position yesterday, was strikingly peculiar; exchange in Calcutta was strong at 1s. 1 27-32d. for wire, while in Bombay the bullion dealers were eager buyers at a sixteenth lower, and are credited with having purchased about £150,000. The anomalous state of affairs was adjusted by Calcutta going down to the level of Bombay, but as already stated, there is a recovery to-day to the highest point. The Council allotment of Wednesday was also peculiar in so far as the whole 50 lakhs was taken on Calcutta, and apparently by a section of outsiders. It is, of course, difficult to say who the real takers were, but the idea is generally held that the exchange banks got none. Another feature about the market to-day is the offering of indigo bills to a fair extent for the whole season. About £50,000 of such private paper has to-day been contracted for at 1s. 1 15-16d. This of course may be taken as an element of strength, and there is, therefore, the more reason for thinking that exchange will not fall below the present level of rates.

It has of late been remarked that the bullion market in Calcutta has been getting more insignificant each week. The cause has lain greatly in the fact that one large native dealer has tried to make a monopoly of the trade in both gold and silver. To a certain extent he has been successful, but a great lack of tact has been exhibited in his operations, and things have now culminated in a local disorganisation in the two metals. Large parcels of both metals have been held on borrowed money and the bazaar rumour is that the man is now "cornered." It is not thought that any losses will arise with those who have accommodated him, but the dealer himself is likely to be wiped out now that his accounts are to be foreclosed. The collapse will in one way do good, as it will again admit of the trade here passing into the hands of the better and more experienced class of dealers.

While on the subject of the precious metals, it is worth remarking on certain conclusions drawn by the Simla correspondent of a local paper. In somewhat imperfectly quoting the imports of gold and silver, for September, and for the six months ending with September, he draws the conclusion, if exchange should rise further, or even if there is no decline from the point now reached, that the imports of silver into this country are likely to fall away, and the imports of gold to be appreciably augmented. Both articles are mere commodities, and *cæteris paribus*, are cheapened by the higher exchange. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the line of thought that leads to the conclusion just stated. Further, the bazaar price of silver here is Rs. 96 per 100 tolas, and it is a longish distance to cover before Rs. 100 per 100 tolas is arrived at; and during such period there is nothing to stand in the way of silver being imported on the scale on which it has hitherto been dealt in; and again, bearing in mind that free coinage is a thing of the past, there is nothing to stand in the way of the white metal going above Rs. 100. Both metals are absorbed in the country and that power of absorption will continue in a greater or lesser degree, and it seems sounder reasoning to maintain that a high exchange will act equally in augmenting the imports of both metals.

A few weeks ago reference was made in this column to some return of life in the mining exertions of the few men here who have never lost faith in Chota Nagpore as an auriferous district. Since the collapse of 1890 the main difficulty has been the getting together a syndicate or company, with sufficient means for an adequate exploration of even of the better known properties. Whenever it has been possible to bring enthusiasm to the point of subscribing and paying up, work has certainly proceeded, but only to the extent of a very few score of feet below the surface, and the sequel has in every case been the same; the majority of subscribers have refused to go on paying up, and the few more willing spirits in the syndicate or company, have been reluctantly compelled to abandon further research owing to the desertion of the said majority. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that practically nothing has been done during the past five years, while people are to be met with daily who have entirely lost faith and who say they will never again put down another rupee for the purpose; in this way it is far from likely that Calcutta can again fall into a gold fever such as was witnessed in 1890. Nevertheless it is unfair to ignore what has been going on here within the past few weeks; as already stated the movement is confined to such as have remained staunch believers in the auriferous indications of the district, and time alone will show the final result of the small but fresh awakening. I am not with those who maintain in a rough and ready way that the minority who are disposed to persevere are a misguided lot, that there is no goal to arrive at, and that it is simply the "tautology of earnestness" that is forced upon people. In addition to two or three syndicates of recent growth, there is now reliable news of the Bengal Gold and Silver Company developing into something of importance. An offer has been received for the purchase of the Pahardih concession belonging to that Company, on behalf of a London Syndicate that contemplates immediately forming a new company under the name of the Eastern Mining and Exploring Company, Limited, with a capital of £150,000 of which £50,000 will be working capital. The preliminary agreement is signed and transmitted to London by last mail. If the event comes off, the Bengal Gold and Silver Company will be placed in funds that will enable it to thoroughly work and test its other concession. The Sonapet concern was the premier Company at one time, it is never heard of now though the Company still exists; the shareholders seem perfectly content to do nothing in regard to exploring the property themselves, and have adopted a sort of dog-in-the-manger policy by asking terms from those willing to prospect that are almost entirely prohibitive; it would be far more sensible to wind up and distribute the small balance of cash that remains; but perhaps a better plan would be to come into the fold of the London Syndicate above referred to. The Syndicate is credited with being influential and is also treating with London companies other than the Bengal Gold and Silver.

In the money market the same deplorable cheapness prevails, with an even greater accession of resources judging by the bank statement given below. The increase of 51 lakhs in private deposits is doubtless to some extent the return to the bank of money withdrawn for the Pujas. Taking the back statement for the corresponding week last year, it is seen that the combined cash balances of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay are now about three crores heavier than they were then; under the circumstances it is not surprising that low prices for accommodation so largely prevail. The shroffs here are wearying of the continued cheapness, and are trying to force prices by saying that there is less money in the bazaar, but this is too palpable a fiction in the face of the figures just given. Loans on Government paper and bullion are 2 to 2½ per cent. discounts remain about 3 per cent. and 5½ days' shroff choice paper 7 annas and medium 8 annas discount. There is no demand for short deposits, the price is nominally 1 to 1½ per cent. Money was offered to the banks in Bombay a day or two ago at three-quarters per cent. and refused.

In the jute market the earlier days of the week saw a firmness in prices with a rise of about three to four annas per maund. Local quotations for baled were Rs. 32 for October and Rs. 31½ for November for "firsts," while London went to £11-15-0. Home advices received within the last day or two, point to some disorganisation at the moment; consumers at the other end are not buying, and business is confined to speculators. This has led to a drop of one or two annas per maund, locally, and baled for October is now called Rs. 31½. The latest London price is £11-5-0 per ton. Current freight engagements are heavy, and it remains to be seen whether October will really turn out to be the large month that was anticipated. In Jute fabrics there is a good demand, and the mills have been mostly holding out for higher prices.

The freight market has again improved, and the London steamers after booking some early jute at 18s. 9d. obtained 20s. for October shipment, and at this rate all the available tonnage for October is, for the moment, engaged. Bag cargo remains very scarce, and though the steamers are quoting 15s. for dead-weight and 17s. 6d. for linseed no more than 13s. 9d. for dead-weight and 16s. 3d. for linseed can be obtained. For Dundee the outside steamers are asking an advance to 25s., and consequently business has been stopped and only some small rates have been done at 23s. 9d. and 25s. For Hamburg 23s. 9d. has been paid both for October and November. For the Adriatic the s. s. Falls of Brackheim and s. s. Aglaia wanting to fill up had to accept 16s. 3d. for shipment up to the 15th, or 17s. 6d. up to the 20th. For Genoa and Leghorn there is some inquiry which will soon result into business. Via Cape the Bandaneira, November shipment, has accepted a charter for New York at 4 3-8dol., option Philadelphia at 4¼dol. and Boston at 4¾dol. Ships are willing to work at 26s 3d. for Dundee or Hamburg, but shippers can do no business. Disengaged tonnage in port, 46,000 tons.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MORALS OF THE FONSECA MURDER TRIAL.

SOME of the native papers turn to good account, in the public interest, the flood of light thrown by the convict Fonseca's written statement of defence on the ways of the bailiffs of the Small Causes Court. The matter, it is remarked, deserves the attention of the judges of the court as well as of Government. The carriages belonging to the bailiffs and other substantial things earned and enjoyed by the bailiffs are no secret. "A volume might be written," says the "Gujerati," "detailing the manifold abuses of a system which confers almost unlimited powers upon ill-paid men in matters of attachment, sale, and other ministerial proceedings. Fonseca's written statement ought to be utilised by Government as a means of doing some good to the community against which he offended. Poisoning is not the only way of doing a grievous wrong to society." The "Indian Spectator" finds a moral or two in this murder case, and remarks:—"The evidence of Doctors Ferreira and Hyams showed that Duarte was long an invalid. How was it that he succeeded in having his life assured? Does it indicate that doctors' certificates of good health are easy to obtain in Bombay or that Life Assurance Companies are not careful enough to see that the lives they accept are sound beyond doubt? In either case it is matter for regret; for Assurance is a needful plant in India and should not be jeopardized through indolence of misrepresentation. Secondly, the case teaches us to be careful about assignments of policies. It is a very perilous thing to have strangers interested in our deaths. Members of our family we may safely trust, for they will prize our life more than the money of the policy. Not so strangers, even though they appear loving friends. Fonseca is not the only instance of seeming friends turning out enemies of the blackest dye."

The "Independent" says: The Fonseca case affords food for reflection as to the way in which the bailiffs of the Small Causes Court conduct their duties. The native bailiffs are in receipt of pay as low as Rs. 20 per mensem, and they may have large families to support. They can hardly by any possible means do this, but Government not concerning themselves about the difficulties these men may be placed in, they are left to do the best they can. Doing the best they can, however, seems to produce most favourable results. Fonseca confessed to making between four and five hundred rupees monthly derived from "perquisites." He was not probably in the habit of adhering to the exact truth in the statement which he made. This particular statement may therefore be considerably discounted. Yet if we say that he may have made half this sum, still it is a large one, and is derived from a source that should have been closed to him. It may be impossible entirely to prevent the taking of 'perquisites' but certainly one way to encourage it is to give the bailiffs such miserable pay that they find it impossible to live on it.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Some of the native papers express surprise that no one has as yet been selected for the presidentship of the next Indian Congress. This is perhaps partly due, in the opinion of the "Gujerati," "to the fact that a circular on the subject was issued somewhat late to the Standing Congress Committees and partly to the circumstance that the latter have not yet sent in replies. The Reception Committee cannot be insensible to the necessity of making the selection at an early date, so as to enable the gentleman that is chosen to do his duty to the satisfaction of the country. In our humble judgment, pure waste of time to ask the British Committee at this stage whether a Hindu, or a Mahomedan or an Englishman should be selected; because it has already been intimated that this time a native of India, and preferably a Mahomedan gentleman, should be chosen."

MASS SUBSCRIPTIONS OF ONE PICE FOR THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Messrs. Thakur and Gurjar have issued a joint memorandum on the question of raising a permanent Congress fund by means of mass subscriptions of one pice. The subject was brought to notice at Calcutta in 1890, but nothing was done at the time. The "Gujrati" believes "there is a general desire that a serious attempt should once for all be made to collect mass subscriptions. This is the only way to make the movement truly national." The scheme has already been tried in some towns and villages and succeeded. Last year it met with signal success in the Madras Presidency, where by means of house to house visitation a decent sum was collected for defraying the expenses of the last Congress. We are glad an attempt is to be made in this very city to initiate the movement in right earnest next January. The work will entail enormous labour. But it is expected that the promoters will meet with ready co-operation."

THREATENED ABSORPTION OF NATIVE STATES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" has taken Native States under its special protection, and warned them that for the sake of their own independence and inte grity, they should put their houses in order before it is too late. Passing in review the present state of affairs in Junaghar, Indore, Baroda, Hyderabad, Porebunder, Jamnagar, &c., our contemporary remarks: "No doubt Native States are a honeycomb of intrigues. However much we may deplore their condition, we cannot but pity their masters. They are the products of that evolution which has been going on for over a hundred years. The present is certainly their most critical stage. It is the stage of transition—transition from the old order of things to the new, as demanded by the surrounding environments. Let us hope that the transition stage would be passed without any great disturbance; and that they would escape the fate which seems to be overhanging them at the present moment. Much will depend on the firmness, sagacity, and above all political intecrity, of Dewans. If everywhere these officials would steer their respective chessboards between the Scylla of their indigenous environments and the Charybdis of their foreign surroundings, potent and potential enough to survive them all—there would be some hope for their future integrity and independence. Otherwise, we repeat, the time is near at hand when they are sure to be absorbed by the great octopus of the Paramount Power, and when the map of India will all be of one colour, and that the red."

THE DHULIA RIOT CASES.

The "Native Opinion" thus comments on the termination of the Dhulia riot cases:—The Dhulia riot cases have ended, and the trying magistrate, instead of committing them to the Sessions, has punished the criminals within his own powers. The result ought to gratify all the parties concerned, inasmuch as though the accused were guilty of the "grave" offence of obstructing, nay of attacking lawful authority, the magistrate did allow mercy to season the pronouncement of his judgment, so that the most captious caviller is left no room to question the reasonableness and leniency of the sentences inflicted. Thus desperadoes, like Makhan and his son, must know that authority established by law cannot be allowed to be so easily trifled with.

MR. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJEE.

The "Sabodha Prakash" discourses on the chance of Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee not being confirmed in his new appointment, and writes:—The round of congratulations to Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee on his elevation to the Bench is scarcely finished, and already we hear of secret whisperings here and there of the extreme unwillingness on the part of Lord George Hamilton to confirm him in his post. There is a vague rumour that the Secretary of State wishes to confer the appointment on one of his satellites at home on the pretext of infusing new blood into the High Court Bench here. It is impossible to say how far this rumour is well founded. Perhaps it is based on the fact of his not being confirmed yet. We have, however, no doubt that with Mr. Lee-Warner to advise, Lord George Hamilton will not be so foolhardy as to veto this extremely popular appointment.

THE prevalence of diphtheria and sore throat at Aldershot, on which the Under-Secretary of State for War was questioned by Mr. Pierpoint just before the prorogation of Parliament, has elicited the following comment in the *Builder*:—"The recent questions in the House of Commons as to the sanitary condition of Aldershot have produced very unsatisfactory information from the responsible officials. It is admitted that there have been a number of cases of diphtheria and a very large number of sore throats. All that the officials can say as to these diseases is that it is thought that they have arisen from the opening of old drains for the purpose of alterations and improvements. It is obvious that if the opening of old drains is the cause of these attacks the state of the drains is a disgrace to the nation. But in truth one of the most striking anomalies of the present day is the fact that whilst the Local Government Board is doing very good work in obtaining better sanitation in private buildings, edifices which are under the control of Government departments are in a worse sanitary condition than ordinary private buildings. We hope that this question will not be allowed to rest, and that the illnesses at Aldershot will be traced to their source." Our readers will perhaps recollect that Mr. Brodrick stated that during the last six months there had been admitted to hospital 137 cases of diphtheria and 535 of sore throat.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

ON THE VIRTUE AND BEAUTY OF GAMBLING.

To any man who occasionally allows his mind to skim the unsavoury surface of contemporary journalism, there has been of late a feature which cannot have escaped notice, to wit a general movement of certain persons and classes against what they are pleased to term the vice, or sin, of gambling. The movement in question is, of course, as futile as it is senseless, one of those curious epidemics produced by the violent action of weak minds on an unreasoning public, which, after the prescribed period of activity returns again into their proper insignificance. Such a movement, however, proceeding as it does from the very fountain head of what we call 'respectability,' and denying in its first breath that quality to all who disagree with it, is necessarily a powerful factor; for is not this same respectability the very essence of our English social being, and its approval a thing to be desired above either morality or common sense? Nevertheless, in the name of these twain let us protest against it. Not that

THE PERSECUTION OF GAMBLERS

as a class has been confined to England. As was stated above, there appears to have been of late the tidal wave of a general conspiracy against one of the commonest and most rational instincts of mankind; as if some silly microbe of the mind were abroad, and its visitation over all the earth. Here even, in Shanghai, we have not escaped it; the columns of our local press will prove the fact. The watchful guardians of our model settlement have fallen victims to a triumphant fallacy. All respectable persons are moral, we argue, and respectable persons do not gamble—ergo, gambling is immoral. And we are most needs be respectable. Alas, how many generations dead and gone have suffered an "ignoratis elenchi" such as this?

FOR LET US CONSIDER.

What is our whole life but the sport and plaything of chance? Is it not the toss of a penny whether we come into this world boy or girl, in the one case foredoomed to all the random slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune, in the other predestined to the blind, parson-sanctioned, lottery of marriage? Fortune's fools, every one of us; born to an ancient and respected name or to an inherited certainty of the gutter, we struggle through our little span of days, poor puppets moved by wires unseen. And shall we, forsooth, not speculate on the issues of that element which mocks us?

Wherein differs your sad-souled Puritan from yonder jolly spendthrift? In their sons they shall change places, I warrant, and the sobersides of today shall be the Mohawk of to-morrow; for a man is only what place and opportunity have made him; and his forbears before him. It has been well said, that it lies not in mortals to command success; but we early and late, this race is not to the swift. Something outside our bravest efforts mocks them; at most, we can deserve success and then see it pass us by for those who have not earned it. Call it what you will—luck, Providence, chance, fortune or opportunity—we are but midges that play in the warmth of its rays. And yet, that exuberant morality of ours which finds its chief outlet in interference with other people's affairs, has decided that let Fortune play us what tricks she may, we may not play with Fortune!

For to what does it all amount this anti-gambling agitation? In England, it means that those

"Good Christians who sit still in easy chairs
And damn the general world for standing up"

those worthy Parish Councillors who, by the judicious sanding of sugar, have made enough to retire for life and hire a front pew, have imbibed, as one of the tenets of their ready-made creed the idea that betting on horse races, cardplaying and such pastimes of the people are things to the suppression of which they have been specially called by Providence. That they can find no texts handy to hurt at these vices of their erring fellow men is an omission on the part of Providence only to be compensated for by extra zeal. The actual immorality of the proceedings they condemn requires no nice analysis: it is one of the conventions established at the great altar of our national respectability, and as such requires no more investigation than the wickedness of a man who should marry his deceased wife's sister or take to himself a dozen wives after the shocking manner of our old Testament models.

The retired adulterator of food and the undetected Jabez Balfour must find some employment for their leisure, and to spend it in denouncing the evil habits of their neighbours is the surest way to attaining to a place in the temple of Respectability. And, with them, in the ranks of the anti-gambling League you shall find certain persons of honest, though illogical convictions, persons who can swallow a Church Bazaar and yet cough at a three card man; and finally, many worthy people, chiefly Scotch, who object to the jeopardising of bawbees on principle, and because of the bawbees' sacredness.

But although the persecution of gamblers as a national characteristic is very markedly Anglo-Saxon, it is

BY NO MEANS CONFINED TO ENGLAND;

and when we find it amongst the moral and Governmental axioms of a paternal people like the Chinese, it becomes worthy of our attention as a factor in human philosophy. Nevertheless here, as elsewhere, the anti-gambling attitude will not bear investigation. At first sight it would appear that any public ordinances against games of chance must be impossible in a country where every man from the Emperor to the barber's assistant is a gambler by birth, instinct and education; but on reflection such enactments are but a part of that general system where Confucian precepts exist only to show how things might be if they were not as they are; where the young idea is shown the target on one side and taught to shoot in the opposite direction—a system resembling our own in results, if not in method. And at the root of the Chinese anti-gambling legislation lies the fact that there is profit to be made by the governing body in forbidding a thing and then winking at it with the other eye. Which fact has been also discovered in New York and other civilised spots.

But what is this evil against which England's respectability and Chinese legislators stand equally arrayed—an evil? nay, but a good and beautiful thing. "Moderate duranti," however, in this matter as in others; let no man gamble to excess or with any proselfy save his own; let him taste the joys of varying Fortune rationally and soberly, savouring their pleasures as he might those of any other gift of the Gods. Let him choose also his associates with care, nor in the pursuit of pleasure mix with persons of low degree. Gambling, like all things enjoyed by men of broad mind, has its freemasonry; yet shall the members of the Whist Club not mix with the players of Li Hongkew. Despite one historic example to the contrary, the Captain may not challenge the sentry to fight; for this is unseemly.

What pleasures in this brief restless life of ours equal those of the imagination? What house as beautiful as our Castles in Spain? And who, of all men, loves these pleasures to their full but the gambler, the man who sees

FORTUNE IN ALL HER MOODS,

with whom Hope dwells perennially and whose days are seasoned with something keener than dull sordid routine. It is a good thing for humanity that in our hearts, each one of us is a gambler, admit it or not as we will. That many of us are taught by our social fetiches to call a spade a shovel, and to consider things, not by what they are, "but by their veiled titles," does not alter the fact. We may buy Lankats and dream of their future splendours, we may play our modest rubber or indulge in the fierce joys of jackpots; we may take a wife—for better or worse,—or stake our fortunes on a fruit farm; but every day of our lives we are, by the very nature of our being, gamblers all. Let us not then, from a mistaken philanthropy, allow ourselves to deny to any fellow man one of the few pleasures of this weary world. So long as he comforts himself decently and soberly let each one allure the fickle goddess as he will. The persecution of native gamblers in our midst is one of the saddest things in a spot comparatively well-governed; let us

DO OUR BEST TO STOP IT

both by example and precept. For think, oh ye guardians and Councillors, ye who know the keen joy of a deal in Banks, and the delights of spotting a well-backed winner, think what countless possibilities, what priceless day-dreams exist for the 'riesha man and his fellows in that lottery ticket which you would fain suppress. If you reflect what bright vistas a 12 dollr. ticket can conjure up for you who know nothing of want, what glorious castles you build monthly for that modest sum, surely you shall not find in your hearts to deprive these poor toilers of the far keener delight of their boundless imaginations. Let the dream, come to nothing, it is still a golden dream, a thing more lovely than any of the realities of their lives; and better far than that gin which, in our own lands, brings similar visions at a far greater cost. Let the lottery ticket be: for it is a very balm in Gilead and a perennial source of hope. And the native gambler, he of the dice and greasy cards, he too deserves our sympathy rather than our condemnation. My heart bleeds for that persistent little band of Li Hongkew, harried by policemen and runners from one fitful refuge to another. Can nothing be done to help them? Cannot such of us as appreciate the æsthetic value of a "flutter" or the soft emotions of the Pari-mutuel do something for these harassed enthusiasts? A modest club house and a little comfort would make their little games far more enjoyable than they are under present conditions: is it too much to hope that a public subscription may provide them with this? Between an object like this and the claims of the Big Feet Society can any good man hesitate for a moment? I hope not.—"China Herald."

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AT THE SKAW.

A SCANDINAVIAN poet has called Denmark "the west wind's poor bride." Without quite understanding the sense in which he uses the word poor—whether as indigent or unfortunate—it must be allowed that nowhere is the west wind so fond of blowing. And in no part of Denmark may the flavour of this wind be tasted so strongly as at that sandy beak-shaped extremity of Jutland, termed by us the Skaw.

The Skaw is almost a unique spot. It is a thorough contrast to our Land's End. Instead of rocks, we have here two converging shores of sand. These meet at Jutland's Point in a level knife-blade of coast a few hundred yards in length. The breezes keep the sand perennially flying over this bright-coloured but deadly waste, and where it merges in the sea you may behold an amazing battle of currents between the eastern and the western waters. With anything like a gale, the effect is memorable. Waves clash with waves, and the spray flies far. This fine scene is the fore-view from the shore: behind, ships of all the nations come and go in an endless procession. They buz the coast as near as they dare, and that is never very near. In bad weather they will run no risks. From their decks the mariners may see a score of the wrecked hulls of lost vessels embedded in the western of the Skaw's bays. These are a sufficient warning for the majority, though every winter's storm adds another to the long list of wrecks doomed by Jutland's magnificent sands.

Within a mile and a half of the Skaw is Denmark's most northerly town: Skagen, to wit. We should call it a village, but Denmark must make the most of its inhabited places with more than two thousand souls of population. It occupies a wild site, as may be supposed. There is no shelter for it. Every storm tries it about equally. But also, as may be supposed, a sweeter air cannot be breathed in all Europe than this of Skagen. The town is a gay little assemblage of red-tiled roofs and white houses. Among the sand it has reclaimed a good deal of meadow land, quite rich enough to enable Skagen to contribute its little quota of butter to the vast total sent us from Denmark. With blue skies overhead, you shall see as deeply-coloured a blue on both its shores as anywhere in the world. And the people are brave, homely fisher folk, as brown of face and as horny of hand as their comrades elsewhere. In short, there are very paintable materials in this out of the way spot, which has thus become famous, for the artists of two or three nations who have sojourned here for months at a time, and whose handiwork has adorned the salons of the chief hotel as successfully as other artists have given the like fame to the Hotel Pagano at Capri. English artists are on the list. One is glad to see their work and their names. It is a sort of welcome to an Englishman in a place quite untrodden by the British tourist. Of course, for seascape painters Skagen is as good a town as can be imagined.

They are simple enough folk in the little town. Boys and girls greet the visitor with earnest requests to buy what prove to be mere whelk shells. This testifies also the simplicity of the pleasure-seeking Dane. But there is no rude reproof from the urchins if you protest you do not want such marine rubbish. Rather, they will politely (if boys) lift their caps and immediately cast about for a less sophisticated visitor. This may be found, perchance, in the smiling merchant from a Jutland town, who has come hither for a few days, and patiently escorts his stout wife for hours over the yielding sands, eager to see good in everything. And when these worthy tourists return home, it will be odd if they do not take back with them, as well as the whelk shells, a number of blue starfish, in addition to the more common dried jetsam of the wild North Sea. One well-meaning lad offered the writer a mere cod's head. At first it seemed something in the nature of a slight, for the term "torskhoved," i.e., cod's head, is equivalent in Danish to our word "blockhead." But as a matter of fact up here they esteem their cod's heads highly. Having eaten or sun-dried the rest of the fish, they dry the heads in strings by themselves. The perfume thus evoked is not pleasant; but one is willing to bear it when one learns that in thrifty Denmark there are merchants who deal largely in just these little heads and little else. A dried cod's head may be either boiled or put into soup six months or a year after the cod itself came ashore in its death throes.

Living is cheap up here if one is willing to fall in with the local traditions. The writer paid 2s. 9d. for his dinner, his bed, and his breakfast at a Skaw inn. True, the bed was in an attic pervaded by mysterious and unknown insects, and the matter of the bill was as undunning as the sand heaps of the district. But the food was good, and the grace with which it was served was even better. And, best of all, both landlord and his wife spoke English as to the manner born, and relieved one for a time from the harassing perplexities of the Danish idiom and pronounciation, the pair being more troublesome than the ordinary grammar declares. Corn brandy at sixpence a bottle and French cognac at a penny a glass are also significant prices; while best Borneo tobacco at twopence the two ounce will also seem an attractive lure to some people. There are visitors, however, who cannot endure such demon-trative cheapness. For them there is Brondum's Hotel, an assuming red brick building on the sands, with tables d'hote, electric bells, and town-bred, soft-handed waiters. It is here that the artists have left their various marks. You may sit at table "vis-a-vis" with a red, blue, and green study of Skagen landscape, or staring at a gory severed sheep's-head on a dish, the blood particularly life-like; and in either case you may concentrate your attention on the dado of portraits above the eye line, every one of which is worth some notice. The guests here are, of course, the better class of Danes, with wives and (if you are lucky) daughters. It takes an Englishman more than a day or two to accustom himself to the Danish dinner-table courtesies, and also to fancy prunes in his soup and raspberry jam or preserved ginger with his roast veal, but habit is well nigh everything, and after a week or so it is as easy to dine comfortably at a Danish table d'hote as at a London Restaurant.

Having come to Skagen and broken the ice of the local astonishment at sight of an Englishman, one is soon quite loath to leave the town. The lively and populous North Sea endears itself to the visitor, though he cannot get up an enthusiasm about walks on its soft sands. The placidity of existence in this mile-long street of small red-roofed brick and span cottages is also soothing. And the wind, which at first seemed ever to howl annoyingly, comes later to pipe in a more intimate and more musical strain. The place is thoroughly un-English. That, too, is not so bad a trait as it appeared in the beginning. One may just as well enlarge one's experience as not. But perhaps the main influence that keeps one staying on here is a mortal terror of the train service by which one came hither and must return hence. The distance to Copenhagen is about two hundred miles, and you must not hope to cover it at a wilder speed than ten miles an hour.

Glorious weather favoured the ceremony of floating the second-class cruiser Minerva at Chatham Dockyard, the other afternoon. Interest centred chiefly upon the "christening" of the vessel, a duty which was performed by Miss Wells, who, with her father, Vice-Admiral Richard Wells, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, had just previously arrived at Sheerness. The Minerva will now be taken in hand by the chief engineer's department. Her engines have been constructed in the dockyard, and are ready to be placed in position.

WRITERS AND READERS.

PERHAPS the most important and interesting of literary ventures for the New Year will be the appearance of "Cosmopolis: an International Review," which will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin on Jan. 1, 1896. It is to appear simultaneously in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York, and its special feature will be the publication of articles in English, French, and German by writers who possess indisputable claims to represent the intellectual interests of their part of the literary world. So far as France is concerned, it may be taken that the new review will speak for all the leading names in modern French literature. M. Zola, M. Bourget, M. Daudet, and M. Jules Lemaitre will all contribute, while with regard to English literature the co-operation of Mr. John Morley, Mr. Lecky, and Sir Charles Dilke has already been secured.

A leading feature of "Cosmopolis" will be a series of "chronicles" of the month. On the French side M. Faguet will deal with French authors, M. de Pressense, the celebrated foreign editor of the "Temps," will deal with foreign politics, M. Lemaitre will criticise the work of the French stage, while M. Gabriel Monod will contribute articles on Germany. "Cosmopolis" will devote a certain portion of its space to the short story. This feature will have a brilliant opening with a "little novel" by M. Bourget. The price of the new venture will be half-a-crown, and it will contain about 300 pages of matter, which will be equally divided among the three great nations represented in this very striking and novel venture.

The famous house of Mame et Cie., which has its centre at Tours, has in hand one of the most remarkable and interesting productions of the printer's art in the shape of an edition of the Gospels in French, with illustrations by Tissot. The price of this wonderful work will be £60, and it will be published in two folio volumes. The originals of the pictures which will supply the five hundred illustrations have been purchased by the company for over £2,50,000. The edition of this sumptuous work will probably consist of a thousand copies.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is proposing another library series as a successor to his admirable Pseudonym and Autonym Libraries. The new title will be the "Century Library," and the series will consist of short novels by famous novelists, each book to be illustrated and to contain a photogravure as frontispiece. The size and price of the volumes will be uniform with the Pseudonym Library, and the first volume, which will be ready by the middle of October, will consist of a new story by Ouida, entitled "Toxin."

Dr Jowett's "College Sermons" will be published by Mr. John Murray about the middle of next week. Dean Fremantle has written an interesting preface, in which he refers to Jowett's methods as a preacher. His theory of preaching was not to read largely, or to go through a long elaboration of thought for a special occasion. Rather he endeavoured to take some subject he had already worked out, and to deal with it as the direct produce of his mind and heart. With a few exceptions all the sermons in the volume were preached in the chapel of Balliol College.

The volume of selections from Coleridge's unpublished note-books, which Mr. Ernest H. Coleridge has been preparing, will be ready early in October. The aim of the work is to present in a compendious shape a collection of new aphorisms and sentences by Coleridge. It will also enable the reader to form some estimate of those strange communings which occupied so much of the poet's intellectual energies. The book, therefore, differs both in constitution and in aim, from the Coleridge "Table Talk" which appeared long ago, but is still continuously read.

The biography of John Stuart Blackie by Miss Anna M. Stoddart will be ready, Messrs. Blackwood announce, before the end of October. It is very appropriately dedicated to "Scots in all parts of the world," for Blackie was above all things a Scotsman. Miss Stoddart has had the use of all his papers and correspondence, and the full view of his life-work and individuality, which we shall have as the result, should be very interesting reading. An etching of Sir George Reid's fine portrait of Blackie will precede the first volume, and a photogravure of Miss Blackie has been made as frontispiece to the second volume.

The next volume in the Max Nordau Series which Mr. Heinemann is issuing will be Paradoxes. Dr. Nordau himself considers this to be his best work, and since its first publication, ten years ago, 23,000 copies have been sold in Germany alone. The questions dealt with in the book include such subjects as the rights of majorities, the natural history of love, genius, and talent, and evolution in æsthetics. Nordau's main aim throughout has been to examine commonly accepted truths in such a way as to show their weak points, which he does quite unsparingly.

Messrs. Archibald Constable will, in the course of October, publish "The Marvellous adventures and Travels of Sir John Mandeville" edited and illustrated by Captain Arthur Lavard. Of the illustrations there are about 130, picturing more fully than has hitherto been attempted the marvels and monsters which Sir John professes to have seen. In addition to the large paper edition, there will be a special edition on somewhat novel lines. Captain Lavard will do an original drawing for each of the copies in this edition as an extra frontispiece. No two drawings will be those of the same subject, and no reproduction will be made of any of them.

Mr. William Heinemann is to publish the English edition of Dr. Corrado Ricci's work on the great Renaissance artist Correggio. The work will have a number of photogravure plates and over 200 original illustrations—some full-page, the others in the text. Dr. Ricci is a director of the art gallery in Parma, the city in which Correggio spent the most fruitful years of his life. He has therefore had access to material which to anybody else would have been inaccessible. Besides, in the preparation of his work he has received help from the Italian Government and from many people able to throw new light on the work of Correggio.

Dr. Brown, of Bedford, the author of the standard Life of John Bunyan, has completed an interesting new work, entitled, "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England and their Puritan Successors." It is written entirely from first hand authorities, and contains a comprehensive sketch of the history and the influence of the Puritan movement, both in England and America. The work is to have a fine series of illustrations from original sketches by Mr. Charles Whymper, the subjects of these being places in England connected with the Pilgrim Fathers. The Religious Tract Society, which publishes Dr. Brown's work, also announces a volume of personal reminiscences of Spurgeon by the Rev. W. Williams, of Upton Chapel.

Mr. Walter Crane has designed several illustrations for "A Book of Christmas Verse," which Mr. H. C. Beeching is editing. The idea is to make a collection of the best verse from the middle ages to the present day, dealing with the birth of Christ. The volume will contain a markedly large number of poems by modern authors, a few of which are now to be printed for the first time. Among other illustrated books announced are two by Mr. Baring-Gould, consisting of old English fairy tales and nursery songs and rhymes, Mr. Frank Calderon has illustrated "Reynard the Fox," and Miss Rosie Pitman Undine, for the Cranford Series.

The edition of Byron's works and letters which Mr. W. E. Henley is to edit for Mr. Heinemann will be in ten volumes. The publishers note, in which the reasons for this edition are set out, reads very like Mr. Henley. It runs as follows:—"It is agreed that Byron's letters, public and private with their abounding ease and spirit and charm, are among the best in English. It is thought that Byron's poetry has been done, and long enough, neglected, so that we are on the eve of, if not face to face with, a steady reaction in its favour; that in fact the true public has had enough of fluent minor lyrists and hide-bound (if sup-rior) sonneteers, and is disposed in the natural course of things to renew its contact with a great English poet who was also a principal element in the æsthetic evolution of that modern Europe which we know."

Mr. Edward Arnold is preparing almost little library of new story books for young people. Miss Hammond and other artists will provide illustrations for the volumes, which include a story by Mr. Maurice Hervey, entitled "Eric the Archer." Mrs. Margaret Harriet Mathews has written another, to which she gives the name "Dr. Gilbert's Daughters," and Mrs. Cornwall Leach a third telling "How Dick and Molly went Round the World." Other books are "The Fur Seal's Tooth," by Mr. Kirk Munroe; "Hunters Three," by Mr. Thomas W. Knox; and "The Secret of the Desert," by Mr. E. D. Fawcett. Generally, new books for the young folks and Christmas books promise to be rather numerous this autumn.

What is to all intents and purposes a new magazine will make its appearance with the November number of the Ludgate, which has just become the property of the Black and White Publishing Company. It will be greatly enlarged, and an effective cover has been designed by Rene Bull. The initial issue of the new series will contain the first of a series of tales dealing with "The Romance of Poison," by Robert Cromie (author of "The Crack of Doom") and T. Schomberg Wilson and also the beginning of a serial by Mr. L. Cope Comford, entitled "Captain Jacobus." Several novel features are promised, including a pictorial history of the month. The November number will be chiefly remarkable for a series of fac-simile letters by leading novelists, giving their personal views as to the best of their works. Some of them are rather surprising.

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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

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Bernar's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchant, London

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomena health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

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EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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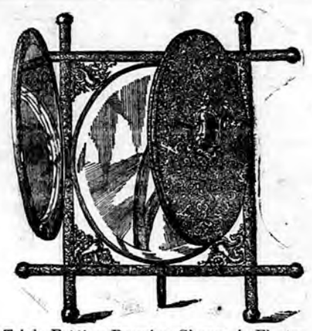
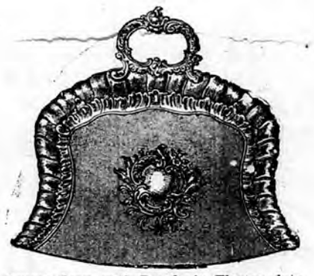
Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

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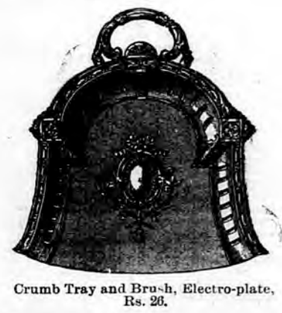
Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

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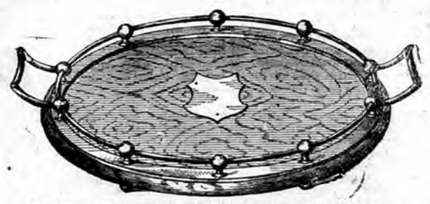

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
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3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORRING."

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